

The Standard

WEEKLY PACKET EDITION

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YEAR XXXVII

Telegrams

(Per Havas Agency.)

Rome, 27th.—After a debate which had lasted three days the Senate has voted the Bill presented by General Pelloux, the Minister of War, for the re-organization of the Italian army.

Athens, 27th.—An official despatch from the frontier asserts that the Turks are surrounding with troops the Greek town Agroph. Fearing that an attack may be meditated the Government has formally protested to the Powers against this infraction of the armistice.

Paris, 27th.—A rumour is current that M. Faure, instead of leaving for St. Petersburg at the end of July as originally arranged, will do so on the 15th; and that he will remain in the Russian capital for a few days longer than at first proposed.

Madrid, 27th.—A rumour was current abroad that Spain and Japan were negotiating an alliance against the United States; but the Government of Señor Cánovas del Castillo has given to-day an official denial to the report.

Chalons, 27th.—A fearful storm broke last night over this city and neighbourhood. An artilleryman with 8 horses that he was taking with him were all killed by lightning. Other persons were also injured and great damage to property was done.

Hamburg, 27.—Flunkemichel won the principal race at to-day's meeting.

Madrid, 27th.—In order to cover the interest on the loan guaranteed by the Custora-House receipts the Government has decreed a provisional increase of one twelfth to the majority of the existing taxes.

Havannah, 27th.—The insurgents have killed 18 Spanish soldiers who were escorting a passenger-train.

Vienna, 27th.—News has reached here from Kolomea in Galitzia that in consequence of the floods a railway bridge near that city had given way while a train was passing over it; of the occupants six were killed and many were injured.

Canea, 27.—Fighting occurred to-day near Candia between the insurgents and Mussulmans; of the latter 13 were killed and 12 were badly wounded.

Sassari, 27.—A despatch from San Giovanni states that the cashier of the mines in that district has been assassinated and robbed by bandits who attacked him when conveying a large sum of money to the head-office of the company.

Leghorn, 27th.—A definite trial is to be made to-morrow outside this port with the new Portuguese iron-clad Adamastor, built in the Orlando yard. The officers who arrived by the Africa the day before yesterday will be present at the trial. A banquet was given to-day to the Portuguese and Italian newspaper reporters at which very cordial toasts were exchanged.

Zaragoza, 27th.—A train from Madrid ran off the rails to-day at the Jadraque station. Considerable damage was done to the building but no one was seriously injured.

Madrid, 27th.—At the bull-fight, which took place to-day, the famous "espada" Guerrita was wounded in the right hand by the horn of a bull.

REVIEW.

The week that has passed away will long live in the memory of man in connection with the celebration of an event of world-wide importance. We refer to the commemoration of Her Majesty's Jubilee reign—the great topic of the moment, for in every part of the globe nothing else has been talked of for the last fortnight. The ordinary course of events might be said to have been suspended to allow of the concentration of human attention upon what may be termed the apotheosis of British progress. It must be a source of satisfaction to the British community here to know that the splendour of the fetes organized in B. Ayres to celebrate the occasion was not surpassed in any city of South America. Indeed, it could hardly be otherwise, for, of the numerous British communities scattered over the length and breadth of South America, that of the Plate is by far the most numerous, the most wealthy and the most influential. In another column our readers will find the details of the celebration of Her Majesty's Jubilee. The main feature of the festivities organized was the performance of an English operette H.M.S. Pinafore, the choice of which might, from the point of view of tact, have been open to some question, since the melodious production is nothing short of a biting skit on Her Majesty's Government. The excellence of the performance, however, so completely absorbed the attention of the public that the point we allude to passed unperceived.

There was of course a religious celebration. There was also an athletic one, and a philharmonic one, and a Topsychoean one. In fact the programme for the commemoration was as complete as it could be made. A telegram, signed by British residents, was sent to Her Majesty, and from Monday till Thursday all the British firms had flags flying from their houses, a circumstance that lent much animation to the streets.

Another event, which alone would have sufficed to save the week from the oblivion into which we are in the habit of consigning the weeks as they pass, was the official inauguration of the North Basin, Dock 4 and the two dry-docks of the port. This inauguration implies the completion of the Madero Port. An enormous concourse of spectators lined the quays when the President and his party—some 500 guests—visited the Docks. The weather was delightful, and the scene was one of the greatest animation. Bands of music filled the air with lively strains, and troops of the Line presented arms. In the North Basin there were several Argentine and foreign war vessels, decked out in all the glory of bunting. No salutes were fired, as firing in the docks is not allowed. In the dry-docks were two vessels, one an Argentine steamer and the other an Argentine cruiser—the 25 de Mayo. For a full account of the day's festivities, as well as a few remarks on the port, we refer our readers to another column.

With regard to minor local events, we must mention the minute sent by the Deputies to the President of the Republic, calling his attention to the advisability of energetic diplomatic action to protest against the violation of Argentine territory. This minute would seem to have been employed as a party instrument; and it is generally admitted that the move was a great mistake, since it might have led to the embittering of international feelings. However, much of the sting has been removed from it by the laconic reply of the President, who informs the Hon. Gentlemen that the matter has already been attended to.

The feature of business on Change during the week has been the stampeding of the gold market, which now threatens to end in a collapse for the liquidation. Up to Friday the week, and indeed the month, had dragged on very monotonously with meagre movement, no life, no stir, no interest, and even the optimists had postponed the fall in prospect, some for July some for August. And drowsily the days in Thalaba went by. But with Friday came the change. The spell of bright hard weather driving back the locust and killing "garrapata" and "cris-teza" completely transformed the aspect and prices began to crumble. The decline soon became a collapse and the collapse a degingolade. From 295 the rate fell to 287 and stands now tottering at 288½. In other respects things also seem to be shewing very favorably, as the failure list has been closed which eases the strain and revives confidence. Dr. Escalante's Mortgage Summary Jurisdiction Bill has been received very favorably in the market as calculated to put all mortgage business on a much healthier and sounder footing. From Tucuman there is the news of the sugar mills in mourning, which has not caused much surprise nor given food for comment, as it was clear that a hull-up in production was inevitable. On the whole, in spite of being in mid-winter, the market is shaping remarkably well, an amelioration of aspect and conditions that will doubtless become more accentuated as we go on. In exchange the market is dead-and-alive without interest either to draw or take.

We quote:—
On London—47½ d.
" Paris—5 fcs.
" Antwerp—5.02 fcs.
" Hamburg—4.07.

SPORT.

RACING IN THE PARK.

The day was decidedly breezy, but there was a lot of colour and sun about it too, so that the weather was cheerful, hard and healthy if not mild. The attendance however was thinner than usual, as there was no crush in the stands nor even at the sport boxes where the classic days are trying times for temper and corns. But we worked along famously none the less. The first event fell to Rodin after a pretty finish with Sorpresa, only a head and neck between the three placed. The Semper Paratus Stud then followed up their recent victory with Pompeyo by appropriating the colts' Consolation with Julius Caesar who made all his running and won in a canter—a useful stamp apparently, though he had nothing very showy behind him. The classic with Orange left in his box proved a good thing for Pillito though he had not over-

much to spare on Alarife at the finish. However, he won comfortably enough all things considered and will evidently show to greater advantage as a three year old, having a heart for distance and a fair turn of speed. The long distance proved an unexpected treat, as it showed us how good horses can hump weight and make hacks of weeds. Brick with the staidier of 61 kilos on his back slipped his field from the start, after getting 2/3 of the journey he waited on the lot, then put his back in it and racing from the bend home outstayed everything—as creditable a performance, considering the circumstances, as anyone could wish to see. Daza gave us another fine show in the Mile, as with 60 kilos up topweight, he was handy all the journey and galloped clean away at the finish. The sprint fell to a despoised outsider in Little Darling whose previous form was simply shocking. Eureka's running in this race was to say the least of it open to suspicion, as though installed a hot favorite he never seemed to make a effort, probably not to injure his chance in the next event for which he was also pulled out. It may be a profitable policy for the stable, but is far from being fair to the public, and in any other country but this would have been made the subject of a very vigorous inquiry. With Chaupuel's victory in the final the meeting came in a close.

The following were the details:—

Premio Imperio.

For all 9 year old horses and upwards, with one year's residence in the country, have run more than twice and have not won. Weight for age. Distance 1400 metres. Prize \$1500 to the 1st, 100 to the 2nd.

Yrs. Kls.

Ecurie Bend'Or Rodin by Revelacion out of Hybride... 3 58 1
Stud Red Lancer, Sorpresa... 3 56 2
Stud Red Lancer, Sorpresa... 3 56 2
Also ran—Decide, Falstaff, La Union, La Fornarina.

Rodin with Sorpresa, at his neck made all the running to the paddock where Indecisa drew up on the outside and Sorpresa made her effort. At the stand both had got on terms with the leader who, however, had something left as he ran on and got the verdict by a head, a neck separating second and third.
Sport—Rodin \$6.25, Placé 3.41, Sorpresa \$3.50.

Premio Gladiador.

For all 2 year olds that have not won. Weight 52 and 50 kilos. Distance 1000 metres. Prize \$1700 to the 1st and \$100 to the 2nd.

Yrs. Kls.

Ecurie Semper Paratus, Julius Cesar, by The Laddie out of Patagonia... 2 52 1
Ecurie Azul, Onagh... 2 50 2
Stud El Plata, Tirana... 2 50 3
Also ran—Jonian, Dorrego, Esteatita, Lavinia.

Julius Cesar took up the running almost from the start and taking a couple of lengths lead in the bend ran home a very easy winner.
Sport—Julius Cesar \$15.57, Placé \$6.41, Onagh 5.83.

Premio Montevideo.

For all 2 year olds with 3 kilos extra to winner of 1 classic, 5 to do of 2 and 7 to do of 3 or more. Distance 1400 metres. Prize \$5,000 to the 1st and 500 to the 2nd.

Yrs. Kls.

Stud El Derby, Pillito by Neapolis out of Picardia... 2 55 1
Stud Santa Fé, Alarife... 2 52 2
Petite Ecurie, Doblete... 2 52 3
Also ran—General Hornos, Addio, 25 de Mayo, All, Lunlunta, Flor del Lago, Veneno, Tutora and Maroela.

The flag was put down at the third or fourth attempt to a fairly good start. Veneno being the first to break line though he was promptly replaced by Addio who made the pace to the paddock with Doblete and Pillito at his heels. When the latter was called on for his effort he answered very gamely and soon held the upper hand of the Petite Ecurie pair who were in front, and with steel enough still to stall off a very vigorous challenge from Alarife, he got home cleverly about 1½ lengths to the good. Doblete was a fair third and Ail fourth.
Sport—Pillito \$8.82, Placé 3.87, Alarife 5.06, Doblete 3.20.

Premio Accacia.

Handicap for all horses. Distance 2500 metres. Prize \$2400 to the 1st and 200 to the 2nd.

Yrs. Kls.

Ecurie Nautilus, Brick by El Amigo out of Bryonia... 4 61 1
Stud Paris, Oriol... 5 64 2
Stud Las Armas, Policeman... 5 47 3
Also ran—Mundial, Lanrol, Stamboul, Diosma, Rose Royale, Belle Etoile and Lanterne.

The moment the flag dropped Brick was rushed to the front and made the pace a cracker, coming along past the stand 3 or 4 lengths ahead of Mundial, who was in turn some 5 or 6 lengths in front of Policeman and Lanrol who headed the bunch. Rounding the top bend and racing down the back stretch Brick if anything increased his lead, but before entering the lower bend was staidied, the others then all closing up. Rounding the bend his advantage was barely a couple of lengths and with this in hand he came racing up the straight. At the stand Oriol came with a rush which so threatened positions that Brick got the whip, but the effort died out before the post was reached and Brick won a splendid race by about 1½ lengths. Policeman was third a couple of lengths off, and Stamboul fourth.

Sport—Brick \$10.28, Placé 4.19, Oriol 3.28, Policeman 6.55.

Premio Neron II.

Handicap for all horses that have not won \$10,000. Distance 1600 metres. Prize \$1,500 to the 1st and 100 to the 2nd.

Yrs. Ks.

Ee. Prisonero, Daza by Solomun out of Diane de Lys... 3 60 1
Stud La Noria, Meteor... 5 45 2
Stud Pobre, Idiota... 3 52 3
Also ran—Ortega, Trapista, Gavroche, Hipolito, Extra, Gipsy.

Gipsy with Ortega at her heels took them along for about 500 metres when the order was reversed and Ortega took command, with Meteor lying second Daza close up, and Gavroche and Hipolito whippin in. Rounding the lower bend Meteor shot out and came into the straight with a clear lead which he held to the stand. Here Daza came with a wet sail and won in a canter by a couple of lengths. Idiota ran into third place at the finish and Trapista was fourth. The favorite Hipolito finished absolutely last.

Sport—Daza 16.10; Placé 6.39; Meteor 8.08, Idiota 6.35.

Premio Florida.

Handicap for all horses. Distance 1100 metres. Prize \$1700 to the 1st and 100 to the 2nd.

Yrs. Kls.

Ecurie Indecis, Little Darling by Saint Mirin out of Darling... 3 50 1
A. Lincoln, Cristiana... 3 51 2
Ecurie Nautilus, Daine... 3 50 3
Also ran—Eureka, Voladora, Friedland, Osmund, Dinzara, Avenir, Elipse.

Eureka was the quickest on his legs and showed for a moment, but was almost immediately passed by Cristiana and Daine, who made the running to the stand. Sosa brought up Little Darling with a late rush in the last 100 metres and soon getting the best of the run won very cleverly by about 1½ lengths. Daine was a good third just a head in front of Avenir fourth.

Sport—Little Darling \$5.49; Placé 9.81; Cristiana 6.80, Daine 4.57.

Premio Arligas.

Handicap for all horses. Distance 1900 metres. Prize \$2000 to the 1st, and 200 to the 2nd.

Yrs. Kls.

Stud Amianto, Chaupuel by Hunewood out of Alondra... 4 56 1
M. Gonzalez, Pichincha... 5 47 2
Stud Maria Carlosa, Minerva... 3 54 3
Also ran—Azuque, Eureka, Rayon d'Or, Humo and Oriol.

Chaupuel took the lead entering the back stretch, and making all the rest of the running won a fine race by a head from Pichincha with Minerva very close up third.

Sport—Chaupuel 16.18; Placé 7.98, Pichincha 7.07.

FOOTBALL.

PALERMO A.C. v. BANFIELD A.C.

The above league fixture was played off yesterday at Banfield resulting in a hard fought win for Palermo by 2 goals to 1.

Palermo winning the toss elected to defend the Lanis end goal with a strong wind in their favour. The ball was kicked off at 2.45 p. m. and was at once carried into Banfield quarters, and a corner conceded from which a shot into goal resulted, Watson fisting out gave Palermo another corner from which a goal was scored for Palermo by G. Potter. After this two corners followed but resulted in nothing and the ball being carried up in fine style into Palermo quarters a long kick by Moffatt secured the first and only goal for Banfield at 3 p. m. A scrimmage in front of Banfield goal and the ball being missed by the goalkeeper was easily kicked through by Levy. Several severe attacks were made by Palermo but without result and the ball was taken up into Palermo ground when some fine play was displayed, the ball being eventually carried into Banfield and after some hard play was kicked through by W. Stirling off side. The ball was now passed up and down the field without effect on either side until the whistle sounded for half time.

At 3.35 the ball was again put into motion and was at once carried down to the Palermo goal and E. Potter, goal keeper, had hard work to save some fine shots by Goode and Moffatt. The ball now travelled up and down the field at a rapid rate, both sides defended well. A corner was conceded to Banfield and taken off by Moffatt who kicked behind. Banfield now tried hard to equalise matters but with no effect and a fine shot by Wilson was well saved by the Palermo goal keeper and the ball remained in the Palermo ground until the whistle blew leaving Palermo victors by 2 goals to 1.

Thanks are due to Mr. J. O. Anderson for the impartial and satisfactory way in which he acted as referee.

BELGRANO B. V. LANUS A.C.

This League fixture was decided on the ground of the latter club yesterday, but notwithstanding the pleasant state of the weather, very few spectators assembled. This was the first game played on the new Lanus ground, which was not in anything like condition for football as it was very rough and in parts under water.

The game requires very little description as from the very start it was evident that the home team had the upper hand. Their play all round was superior and that the number of goals was not greater is accounted for by the fact, that in the second half they did not try.

From the commencement Lanus began to attack, and in quick succession goals were made by L. Nobili (3) and G. Minturn (2). The second half was simply a repetition and Brookling, Minturn and J. Nobili added one goal each to the score of the

home team, the score at the finish being Lanus eight goals, Belgrano none. Belgrano played one short.

Sides—

Belgrano B.
Goal—R Barker.
Backs—W Fowler and J Boyd.
½ Backs—E Davies, J. R. Boyd.
Forwards—E Dickinson, N. Dickinson, R. Macfarlane, T. Hooper and A Brodie.
Lanus A. C.
Goal—A. Coste.
Backs—G. Brown, T. Bridge.
½ Backs—W. Dunn, J. Holmes, J. Nobili.
Forwards—G. Brookling, L. Nobili, G. Munro, C. Comber, G. Minturn.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Lovely day yesterday! Everybody in good spirits, and arrayed in his (and her) best toggery. All the outdoor racketts went off "to the thousand wonders", as our French friends say when they are pleased with the result of their exertions in the amusement line. The Jubilee rattle in grand old England may be considered over with the naval review at Spithead, which was the greatest spectacle seen on earth since Mark Anthony reviewed his galleys. Grand old Verdi's reported serious illness turns out to be all moonshine; he is in excellent health. The report arose through his having written to a friend stating that he was "preparing for death", meaning that he had ordered a tomb to be built for him in the cemetery at Bucceto, Milton, when he was conceiving his immortal poem "Paradise Lost", wrote to a friend that he was "preparing for immortality". So he was; but there were no unfounded newspaper reporters and cables at that time to announce "urbi et orbi" that he was dying; he was n't. We agree with ex-Finance Minister Hansen, that the modern world is no happier or better for all its so-called inventions—telegraphs, railways etc. As for the former, the Father of Lies seems to be, at this "fin de siècle", Chairman and largest shareholder in all the News Agencies and Telegraph Companies on the face of the earth.

The unkind Clerk of the Weather spoiled the British Jubilee flare-up at Bahia Blanca on the 22nd, and it was only held there yesterday, we hope in "Queen's Weather" such as we had here. In all the Argentine Republic there are no more enthusiastic Britishers than in go-ahead White Bay.

We regret to announce the death of Mdme. Evarista Ramos Hahn, wife of the Guatemalan Consul in this city. The funeral will take place to-day.

The laying of the first stone of the first Jewish Synagogue erected in this city took place yesterday. It was a most imposing ceremony, at which many invited Christians were present, and much impressed by it; showing that Bill of Avon's "thrice accursed Jew" no longer exists for right-minded Christians at this end of the 19th century.

All hail! La Plata Wiggings. Mr. Isidore Campos. Where have you been hiding for a month past? In bed with the gout! Ah! That's all right, or rather all wrong for you. We rejoice to see that you reappear on the meteorological stage with a prediction that the first week of July will be fine and mild.

Poor B.O. is as dependent as rich Argentina on John Bull for its financial happiness, and Britishers down there are contrasting the coldness of officialdom in that quarter in connection with their Queen's Jubilee with the heartily friendly attitude of Argentine's President and Senate on the occasion.

A letter from Paris speaks of the present state of affairs in Dame Europa's school as follows:—"Monsieur is not in the least duped by the sheep's eyes thrown at him by the Teuton; he is aware it is the old Bismarkian game to separate France and England; he knows one thing profoundly, that Germany will seek every means to turn attention aside from Alsace, and will accord all that France can desire—save the repossession of the amputated provinces. Now the French are coming round to the conclusion, after a quarter of a century's reflection, that to repossess Alsace they must have England on their side; and so say we all of us. One of the strangest features of the present stirring times is the total absence of allusion to the Russian alliance, and the discussion of what Power would be the most useful to France in the coming Armageddon. The verdict is for English union. Only Egypt divides France and England; but that not so profoundly as the Anglophobists—now rapidly becoming fossils—preached *urbi et orbi*. There are "accommodations" with bearers. Paris was worth a Mass in the eyes of the Calvinist Henri IV.: Alsace and Morocco would be worth Egypt in the eyes of the Third Republic."

One of the foreign railways in B.O. has just presented to President Borda's Government a little bill for \$25,000 gold for damage done to its line by the White Rose patriots. It will have to be paid, or there will be diplomatic unpleasantness.

Broken-down gentlemen in England a hundred years ago used to take to the highway and turn Dick Turpins and Claude Duvals. Something of the same kind seems to be going on now at Paysandu, B. O., a letter from which place to a Mount colleague says that the "matrosos" about there now "visten perfectamente, y hasta con lujo"!!!

Consul Baker was again reported better yesterday, and his speedy recovery is now all but certain.

Here's a strange tale of the sea, told by a Philadelphia paper of a meeting in mid-ocean between an uncle and nephew who had not seen each other for years. This was told by Captain Coombs, of the American bark Essex, which arrived at Philadelphia on the 19th ult. "The Essex had on board the Captain and crew of the British brig Aeronaut, from Santa Fé, Argentine Republic, about three hundred miles up the Rio de la Plata. The Aeronaut was lumber laden, and shortly after leaving the mouth of the river encountered a storm, during which she was dismasted. The helpless vessel shortly afterward sprang a leak, and it was not long before she became waterlogged. While in this condition the ship Annie Burrill, from B. Ayres to New Orleans, fell in with the helpless hulk and took off her crew. A few days later the Essex was met and the Aeronaut's people were transferred to her. When he stepped on deck of the Essex Captain Henry Fancy, of the Aeronaut, thought he recognised her skipper. A closer look convinced him that he was not at fault, and, stepping forward, he said: "How are you, uncle?"

Captain Coombs was much surprised, as he had no recollection of ever having seen the speaker. He asked his name, and when told that the man whom he was taking into port was Henry Fancy, his sister's son, he was overjoyed. He had not seen Captain Fancy since the latter was a small boy."

Mark Twain's new book, in the style of "Innocents Abroad," tells of his trip around the world, through Australia, India, South Africa, etc. In a recent letter he says of it: "I would't trade it for any book I have ever written, and I am not an easy person to please."

The London Times editorially speaks of the Greeks as "agreeing with Job that it is not well to serve the Lord for naught." That sentiment was not uttered by Job, but by Satan.

This is what a home colleague says about the grand old Royal Duke who was for so long Commander-in-Chief of the British Army—"The Duke of Cambridge wears wonderfully well; to look at his still erect figure and still agile gait, no one would imagine that he closely approaches octogenarian age. He is almost exactly 2 months older than the Queen, and but for her appearance on the scene he would have ascended the throne. He is a fine old fellow, and his memory is still kept green in the service, whose efficiency and interests he unwaveringly promoted for very nearly 60 years."

Lady Wallace, recently demised, has left a bequest of no less than £40,000 stg. to the Royal Cambridge Asylum for Soldiers' Widows. This is one of the largest amounts that the institution has ever received.

Russia seems to be having poor luck with her new warships; recently the turret of one of the largest was blown to pieces, killing over a dozen officers and men, and now another has been run aground in a storm and sunk.

The sudden crack in the spinal column of the Gold Eagle on Saturday sends the theme wherever business man met business man yesterday while enjoying his Sunday out. Not one in a hundred could fix on the real cause of the slump; nor shall we be rash enough to think of trying to do so while writing on a Sunday. Our esteemed contemporary the *Diario del Comercio* attributes it to Dr. Escalante's Loans on Real Estate (Usury) Bill, and says the premium on gold has not touched bottom yet. Perhaps so; but the G.E. is as capricious as women and weathercocks.

So the Garibaldi, like Yankee Doodle is coming to town, or rather to port, ah last, riding on the broad bosom of the ocean wave. Captain Barilari has gone to fetch her. She will be lightened of her heavy guns and will anchor off Poina India till a high tide carries her past the dangerous bank.

Oh! That deadly drug opium has invaded England and settled there. An exchange received yesterday says:—"The anti-opium crusaders seem to be under the impression that it is only in Asia that the drug is an article of popular use. A friend of mine who lives in Cheshire tells a very different tale; he affirms that opium, in one form or another, is regularly and largely consumed by villagers, especially the women folk. I have heard of the same practice in several other parts of England, particularly in Lincolnshire. But little or no harm results, except in extreme cases, while on the other hand, it is asserted that those who give way to the habit almost abjure stimulants. If that be so, it looks to be a question whether the balance of advantage does not rest with opium."

Stamp collectors, have you seen any of the new, other-side-of-Jordan postage stamps? They are very pretty; so rush and tumble over each other to secure them, and still more the old ones of the same distressed Republic, which will disappear from the Postal world in three months more.

(WEEKLY ISSUE.)

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED KINGDOM.

London, 21st.—The House of Commons voted to-day, by 459 to 44 votes a congratulatory address to the Queen on her Jubilee. The Irish members protested and left the House.

London, 23rd.—The Queen was not in the least fatigued by yesterday's ceremonies. Lord Derby and Hope were thrown from their horses in the procession, but were only slightly hurt. Out of 1000 accidents, only 200 people had to be taken to the hospitals. Some twenty soldiers got sunstroke. The only disagreeable feature in the festivities was the manifestation in Dublin.

London, 23rd.—The Right Honorable Court Gully, Speaker of the House of Commons, read to-day amongst other telegrams of congratulation one from President Uribe. After the reading of the telegram Mr. Arthur Balfour and Sir William Vernon Harcourt expressed the pleasure felt by the English people at the part the leading nations took in the fete. London, 23rd.—This afternoon Her Majesty reviewed 10,000 children belonging to the National Schools. They sang "God save the Queen" and "Tricentennial cheer" from the west end of the procession. Commemorative medals, sword and keys were subsequently distributed among the little ones.

Her Majesty returned to-night to Windsor Castle.

London, 24th.—The foreign Admirals breakfasted this morning in Windsor Castle, and were subsequently presented to the Queen. A storm broke at noon, and put a stop to all the outdoor festivities planned for the day.

London, 24th.—The Jubilee fete are still going on. The illuminations last night were splendid; but there were, unfortunately, many car accidents at the West End, some of them fatal. The number of people in the streets at night was even greater than during the procession on the 22d.

London, 24th.—The Princess of Wales was present at three of the many dinners, given in different parts of the City to 300,000 poor people. These dinners had been organized under the auspices of Her Royal Highness.

London, 24th.—Mr. Curzon declared to-night in the House that the Government would insist on strict respect being paid to British rights in Hawaii by the United States, adding at the same time that there was no reason to fear that the annexation of the islands would cause any serious difficulties with Major McKinley's Government.

London, 25th.—The Emperor of Germany was nearly the victim of an accident yesterday. It appears that His Imperial Majesty embarked at Kiel in a small yacht and was on his way to the ironclad Columbia when the craft began to rapidly fill with water. The officers of the Columbia saw what happened and hastened to send off a boat to the Emperor's assistance, but were stopped by His Majesty who ordered the sailors on board the yacht to row to the Imperial yacht which was reached in safety.

London, 25th.—Telegrams from Portsmouth say that last night's strong wind has ceased, and that the preparations for the review have been concluded. To-day's papers publish a list of the vessels which will take part in to-morrow's review. Her Majesty will go to Spithead in the yacht Victoria and Albert. The men-of-war will steam past the Royal Yacht and then through a series of evolutions. It is asserted that Her Majesty will promote several officers in the navy the same day.

London, 25th.—The Lord Mayor gave a grand lunch to-day in the Guildhall to the English and foreign Princes, the Diplomatic Corps and the Cabinet Ministers. In his speech the Lord Mayor, specially addressing General Davout, one of the French Jubilee Special Envoys, said that France and England should always act together for the good of humanity at large. The General answered referring in eloquent terms to the great benefits Her Majesty's glorious reign had conferred on civilization. The Prince of Naples spoke for all the foreign Princes present, and so well that his speech was loudly applauded.

London, 25th.—It rained this morning in London. The banquet given last night to the Prince of Wales, foreign Princes and Ambassadors by the Mayor of London and the Duke of Westminster gives another to-night.

Portsmouth, 26th.—This city is crowded with visitors attracted by the naval review which has commenced outside the port. Many members of the Houses of Lords and Commons are here, also the Colonial Premiers, Diplomatic Corps, Foreign Consuls, and thousands of distinguished visitors. The Prince of Wales passed the fleet in review, as Her Majesty's physicians advised her not to undertake the journey from Windsor. The 170 British and 14 foreign men-of-war occupy a line five miles long, while the steam launches, yachts, and boats containing sightseers occupy another five miles. When the yacht with the Prince of Wales on board left the head of the vast column she was greeted by a salute which the first few men-of-war fired from the big guns on board.

The officers were drawn up on deck, and while the Princes looked on, the British men-of-war passed down the line. The yacht was followed by a large number of craft with the officially invited guests on board. The Foreign Ambassadors and Ministers were on board the R.M.S. Danube, which has been armed as a cruiser. The following men-of-war attracted attention for the way in which they manoeuvred:—Empress of India, Hood, Magnificent, Majesty, Nile, Revenge, Sans Pareil, Trafalgar, Royal Oak, Royal Sovereign; Protected cruisers Undaunted, Shannon, Minotaur and Narcissus; and fast cruiser, Cambrian, Crescent, Dido, Fox, Grifone, Intrepid and Hermione. The whole city is decked out in flags. All the men-of-war will be illuminated to-night.

London, 26th.—The Queen has received a telegram from Mr. Kruger, President of the Transvaal, congratulating Her Majesty on Her Jubilee. The Queen immediately replied in courteous terms.

Portsmouth, 26th.—A storm of extraordinary violence burst over the city at 6 p.m., scattering the sightseers, and preventing any attempt to carry out the proposed festivities.

FRANCE.

Paris, 25th.—The Deputies approved to-day by a large majority the conventions with Argentina, Guatemala, Bolivia, Peru, Costa Rica, Brazil, Chile and Paraguay for the protection of trade marks, copyrights etc.

Paris, 25th.—The evening papers announce that Judge Pottier, who is trying the Arton case, has summoned Charles de Lesseps, now in London, to appear before the French Consul there and make declaration before him of what he knows about the Panama scandal.

Paris, 25th.—The Senate voted this afternoon, by a large majority, the Bill exempting from the "abattoir" tax all non-alcoholic drinks.

Paris, 26th.—President Faure has not decided on the date of his departure for St. Petersburg, as no formal invitation from the Czar has yet reached him.

GERMANY.

Berlin, 21st.—Emperor William has sent the Sultan a telegram insisting on the evacuation of Thessaly, as necessary for the making of peace with Greece, and to satisfy the Powers, who, from the first declared that they would not allow any territorial aggrandisement by either side.

Berlin, 25th.—The session of the Reichstag was closed to-day, but no date is fixed for its reopening.

Kiel, 26th.—The Emperor William arrived here this afternoon in the Imperial yacht from Heligoland. His Majesty will await here, Baron von Bülow, the German Ambassador in Rome, to confer with him on State matters of grave importance.

AUSTRIA.

Vienna, 26th.—The ex-French banker, Baron Cotru, who was implicated in the Panama scandal, is known to be in the city.

Like Charles Lesseps in London, the French Government will not ask for his extradition, but will ask him to make his declarations before the French Consul here.

Vienna, 26th.—The police in Rome have proved that Acciarito, who tried to murder King Humbert, had an accomplice at present in Austria. Two Italian detectives have followed the accomplice, whose name is Nosella, and at present closely watch him. The Italian Ambassador here is making efforts to get Nosella extradited. Nosella will be taken to Rome when arrested.

UNITED STATES.

Washington, 26th.—Mr. Secretary Sherman answered to-day the protest presented by Japan against the annexation of the Hawaiian group. The reply is couched in ambiguous terms and will hardly satisfy the Mikado's Government.

TURKEY.

Constantinople, 24th.—The Sultan appears to have made up his mind for peace; and if the present Cabinet persist in its policy, a new one will be named with Ruz Pasha as Premier.

Constantinople, 26th.—The official organs flatly deny the rumoured outrages by the Turkish troops in Thessaly and say that perfect discipline prevails amongst them, attributing such rumours to the enemies of Turkey, in order to create difficulties.

GREECE.

Athens, 25th.—The Government has received a note from Lord Salisbury declaring that it is impossible to obtain better conditions for Greece than those already known, because Turkey insists on a war indemnity, a demand from which Greece had asked to be relieved. This news has created a painful impression both in Government and general circles. The Cabinet at once assembled and sent a reply declaring that peace on the terms stipulated by Turkey threatened the very existence of the Greek nation. It is believed that the Powers will establish some control over the Greek debt. Grave anxiety is felt by the Government regarding the result of the negotiations.

EGYPT.

Alexandria, 23rd.—It is asserted here that General Kitchener has received orders to postpone the renewal of the Sudan campaign, but the reason for such a decision is not known.

INDIA.

Bombay, 24th.—The Poonah sect of the Brahmins distributed yesterday thousands of seditious fly-sheets that have created great excitement amongst the native population. The sheets protest against the Jubilee fete, and say that only demons celebrate their conquest while plague, famine and earthquake afflict the peoples conquered; and even the temples are infected with the plagues brought on the country by the conquerors. The people are incited to rise and crush the British conquerors, and are told that their god Brahma will help them.

Last night, while 5 British officers were returning to their barracks from the Jubilee Fete, they were all shot dead by individuals concealed behind trees, and it is feared that several more officers have met the same fate. The European residents are very anxious.

Bombay, 24th.—Great precautions have been adopted by the Government in consequence of the seditious fly-sheets distributed amongst the natives inciting them to rebel against British rule.

MONTEVIDEO.

Montevideo, 23rd.—The Blanco patriots appear to have a better provision of dynamite for the destruction of defenceless Railway bridges, than of ammunition for their Remingtons for the extermination of their obnoxious countrymen; and in the former operation they make more noise and incur less risk. Telegrams from Laureles of yesterday's date say the railway bridge at Tranqueras was blown up on 8.17 p.m.; this bridge was situated seventy-five kilometers north of San Francisco and forty four south of Rivera. It had a span of fifteen metres.

The well known, highly esteemed, wealthy Brazilian "hacendado" Don Serafin J. Medeiros, aged fifty, last night, probably in a fit of madness, murdered his own wife, Dona Amabilia N. de Medeiros, aged 55, and his invalid daughter Celina, aged 20, when both were in bed and asleep. He then sent two Smith and Wesson balls through his own brain and was unconscious until he died about 4 p.m. The scene of his horrible tragedy was their handsome residence No. 168 Calle Cuareim, where they lived in great comfort and apparent happiness.

Montevideo, 24th.—The Brazilian steamer Porto Alegre arrived this afternoon with the Red Cross expedition that left here for the frontier, some weeks ago, under the direction of Don José A. Ferreira, and Dr. Jacinto de Leon. A special escort of honor embarked in the tug "Emperor" to accompany them into the port.

The Brazilian estanciero Serafin Ignacio de Medeiros, who shot his wife and daughter and then shot himself, was sixty-six years old; all three were buried this afternoon. This horrible tragedy was premeditated by Medeiros who left letters to friends and to his attorney with instructions regarding the disposal of his valuable estate which, as he has no natural heirs, he leaves to the Sociedad Brazileira de Beneficencia. Two thousand dollars in gold and valuable jewels were found in the house, and, in a letter to his friend, Ramon Sileira, he said that it was impossible to live longer under the circumstances.

The sudden death last night of the Sr. Fernanda Villegas de Garcia Zuñiga, wife of the well known civil engineer, Dr. Manuel Garcia Zuñiga, at the marriage of her niece, Miss Clara Urbey, to Mr. Enrique Puig, has cast a gloom over this entire community. The Sr. Garcia Zuñiga was a lady of distinction and great personal merit and will be deeply lamented by a wide circle of friends.

Don Saturnino Ribes the wealthy and enterprising ship owner, proprietor of the Mensajerias Fluviales del Plata, died to-day at 12 m.

Don Julio Herrera y Obes will give weekly teas and free lunch to his friends during the winter months to fortify them for the month of March.

The Western Railway Company expect to inaugurate the branch from the port of Sauce to San José in September.

Captain Guillermo Lyons, Secretary to Minister Tajes, arrived to-day according to the papers, with important communications for President Borda.

Montevideo, June 26th.—What with the arrival this morning of General Tajes in the Golondrina, of the fourth battalion, and of the Guardia Carabina to-night from Salto, the projected weekly teas or electoral receptions of Don Julio Herrera y Obes, and reports from the seat of war, the air is full of ugly sensational rumors, which I am not permitted to write, and which possibly may have no foundation. The latest of the sundry rumors regarding the return of Minister Tajes is that he comes as a messenger of peace. This I fear is too good to be true. A large number of his personal and political friends went on board the Golondrina to salute him, and accompany him on shore.

Yesterday's report that the bond for the four million extraordinary Uruguay loan had been negotiated in London, has not been wholly confirmed; but it is said that Government has been able to pledge in London, through the agency of the Bank of the Republic, bonds for two millions, receiving one million in cash, or fifty per cent of the nominal value.

The Argentine Minister, Mr. Alejandro Paz, gives a dinner to-night to Cefe Polanco and Mrs. Carlos de Peña and others. We have false silver pieces of fifty cents and one dollar in circulation here, which can hardly be distinguished from the genuine ones, and it appears they are a production from your side of the Plate. We have a man in quod who brought some down from Buenos Aires, but he declines to say on whom he has any, and calls himself an Austrian.

The Uruguay Gold Mines Company is in liquidation under the direction of Mr. R. Baker; it is reported that a French company is in treaty for the plant.

THE JUBILEE CELEBRATION.

If there be one feature more than another about this Jubilee Commemoration that deserves especial notice, it is not so much the enthusiasm itself as the ubiquitousness of the enthusiasm with which civilized mankind celebrate the event. The rejoicings are not confined to the British empire, although, of course, it is within our sphere that they are the most enthusiastic and pronounced. Every country in the world joins in the glorious poem of praise, and all events are thrown into the shade by the world-wide celebration, which monopolises the cable, the press, and the minds of men. Elsewhere we publish a summary of the telegraphic accounts received. Figuratively, we might say the march of ordinary events has been suspended to permit of a general exclusive rejoicing, and with a slight stretch of fancy we may imagine the globe whirling through space with an immense Britisher standing on the two worlds and waving the Union Jack, to the astonishment of the inhabitants of the sister planets. In the annals of humanity there is no record of a more generally feted event, and it is to be observed that, without the triumphs of electricity and steam, it would not have been possible to invest the celebration with that generalness that ubiquitousness which is so marked a feature of the great event of the day.

It is not for our light pen to probe beneath the surface of the world-wide enthusiasm; nor do we feel qualified to dwell on the inwardness and deep meaning of a celebration which absorbs the attention of the world, causes the atmosphere to vibrate with the shouts of joy and for the moment eclipses all other events. This is a subject for the pensive pen of the historian. We may, however, avail of this occasion to point out the bearing of the Jubilee celebration on this country. The apotheosis of British progress must strike some deep chords in the hearts of those nations who owe their well-being to British trade, British enterprise and British trade,

and where is the nation that is not under some obligation to one or all of these factors of British development? The young giant that to-day lays claim to the hegemony of South American States might have perished but for the timely intervention of British capital. The money that covered the expenses involved in the struggle for the independence of this country came from London. An idea of the ties that bind Argentina and Great Britain to-day may be gathered from the fact that there are 200 millions sterling of British capital invested in the Plate, and that the British community here, if not the most numerous, is the most powerful and influential in the Republic. Every channel of energy we find the marks of British influence. The railways that stretch across the country, imparting life and stimulating vitality, suppressing distance and begueting enterprise, that convey the fruits of labor to the consuming markets, that act, in a word, as arteries for the circulation of the country's production, are the results of British capital and enterprise. Nearly all the steamers that fill our splendid ports—nothing more monument of British capital and British brains coupled with Argentine foresight and enterprise—and fly the Union Jack. The capital supplied by the principal banks to develop and facilitate trade is British. Such is the significance of the Queen's Jubilee so far as Argentina is concerned; the effulgence of the event lights up all that is British. The flags that adorn our streets to-day, the enthusiasm of the British residents and the participation of Argentines and Argentine authorities in our festivities, remind us that the significance of the event is not overlooked.

No matter where we may cast our eyes over the length and breadth of the Republic, we see the unerring signs of British influence, from remote La Quiaca to Cape Horn, from the banks of the Plate to the Andine ridge. The very independence of Argentina, the sovereignty as a nation, is inevitably linked to England. The historical student, after making necessary allowance for chauvinism, must acknowledge that the principal factor in the separation of the Indies from Spain was not so much the heroic effort of the American-born as the acquiescence of Europe, and the peculiar circumstances that held Spain spell-bound. And in this influence of Europe in American Independence England plays the leading role. In the public squares of Argentina there is still room for a statue to Canning, and in the heart of the Argentine people there must beat a grateful chord for the people with whom they signed their first treaty as a nation.

From the days of Canning, who proclaimed the birth of a New World, to the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria, which proclaims the apotheosis of progress in the two Worlds, there is a national sequence in the chain of events in the Plate in which the links that are strongest are those forged by British influence in our youthful annals. Through a period of political storm, during which all the moorings of Argentina threatened to under all connection with modern civilization and progress—in the days when Confederation was but Chaos and sovereignty but a myth—the British nation stretched out a helping hand; the British merchant brought his capital and his brains, and such was the intimate association, in Buenos Aires at least, that the blending of Englishmen and Argentines was one of the few consoling features in the rough infancy of this nation. The commerce and trade of this capital were mainly in the hands of our countrymen, whilst in the social sphere they identified themselves with the Portefolios in a manner that we quite fail to grasp under the changed conditions of to-day. We may say that British influence from 1820 to the battle of Pavon was paramount, politically, commercially and socially.

Just as in 1860 a great change came over the political status of this country with the advent of General Mitre and his partial consolidation of the Argentine fabric—just so, a transformation began in all the features of British influence, not only in the Government, in commerce, in trade, but also, strange to say, in the pleasant social ties that bind individuals to one another. The transformation was not sudden and may have taken place nearly imperceptibly at the time; but to-day, in this review and retrospect of comparatively few years in the annals of a community, it seems both jarring and abrupt. With the political and economical evolution that followed Pavon, we find that, whilst commerce and trade began to slip from our grasp, whilst social jealousy began to sunder the time-honoured intimacy between Portefolios and Englishmen, British influence in our midst sought another channel of vast commercial importance, since, along its bed flowed millions of British sovereigns that erected telegraph poles, stretched rails in all directions, started great banks, built harbours, stocked estancias—rendering Argentina a financial tributary of Great Britain. Meantime, British influence, as a political and social factor, suffered, and the causes may be traced in the very growth of the country, in the competition of other nations, and last not least in the racial change that is going on since the enormous influx of immigration from the South of Europe.

We have neither leisure nor pleasure to go more deeply into the subject as we have already hinted, our columns are too narrow, but, whilst we look with pride on the opening-up of this grand country and its admirable picture of progress and promising future, whilst on all sides we see the stamp of British enterprise, irresistible and inevitable, enabling us to lay the flattering unction to our souls that in no part of the world can we connect with a people of wealth and aggrandizement with our Queen's Jubilee than here, we hail also with delight certain warning signs that of late years establish a close approximation that may in time kindle into the genial warmth of these days of Buenos Aires so admirably described by Robertson. Our sports and our social gatherings are becoming features of Buenos Aires life, and it requires but little exertion in political parlors abroad, as well as in social parlors here to make before. Already the echoes of the Jubilee festival have filled the columns of the Argentine Press, and the fete will not only call attention to the numbers and unity of the British community, but will tend to draw all closer together and establish between Argentine and Britisher a more sympathetic current—not that relations are now unamicable, but they should be far more intimate.

THE FUTURE OF ARGENTINA.

We have received by the mail—at a moment when we had given up all hope of hearing from the American commissioners—a very neat pamphlet containing an account of the travels of those gentlemen through Argentina, Uruguay, and Brazil. Like our own handbook, the brochure is bristling with statistical facts and figures on which we shall dwell in other issues. For the present what most interests us is the horseshoe cast by the Commissioners. It is good for the mental health to occasionally see ourselves as others see us, and we gladly make room for these views, which, although the result of a flying visit, embody nevertheless the opinions of experienced and practical men. We extract as follows from the pamphlet:—

There is hardly a single country which is not now passing through great changes in its commercial relations with the outside world, but there is probably none where commercial development and changes are more evident and the future more promising than in Argentina. In 1860 comparatively an unknown and insignificant country, it has now become an important one with 4,000,000 people, with evidence of progress on every side in the development of new industries, the increase in population and trade, and the establishment of new means of communication. Its importance is not so much due to its population, which is small, nor to its area, although it is ten times greater than Great Britain, as to its financial and commercial relations with the great nations of Europe, and to the leading part it must inevitably take in South America in absorbing surplus European capital and population.

In the raising of cattle and sheep Argentina can undoubtedly excel the world. A temperate and delightful climate, the rich soil of the level and unwooded plains, perfectly adapted to stock raising and agriculture, will in the near future make Argentina one of the most important factors in feeding and clothing Europe. As an agricultural and pastoral country Argentina, in many respects, excels in natural conditions every other country in the world, and with the aid of foreign capital, the improved farm machinery of to-day, and modern means of communication, and transportation, her development will be even more marked and rapid than that of our own marvelous West. Up to the present, the resources of the country have been largely tested; the soil has been turned over only here and there, and has yielded a wealth of millions upon millions, which has staggered not only the old nations of Europe but our own country.

As in the case with every new country which experiences a too rapid prosperity, Argentina has passed through a disastrous period of financial depression. In 1889 the country became for a short time a scene of a veritable "South Sea Bubble." Every kind of speculation was rife. The great financial houses of Europe, such as the Barings and others, commenced with many greedy English speculators, literally poured money into the Argentine National and Provincial Governments. While a considerable portion of this money went into the pockets of the middle men, there are but few comparatively undeveloped countries which have had so much capital freely invested for railway construction, public works, and for the opening up of new districts. Between the years 1881 and 1892 the Federal Government received nearly \$300,000,000 directly. It has been estimated that in all some \$1,500,000,000 English capital has been invested in Argentina, much of which is now unremunerative and in jeopardy.

Our Commission, during its visit in Argentina, observed many circumstances which tended to show that the business of the country is constantly improving. The credit of the country is rapidly regaining the position it held prior to the financial crisis, as is shown by the heavy decline in gold premiums. Men who have been long resident in Argentina expressed the opinion that they never knew a time when business looked so sound. The total volume of foreign business for the first six months of 1896 amounted to \$121,100,000. This is considerably larger than in any of the corresponding periods for the three previous years. The most marked advance was in imports, which figured \$51,700,000. This is \$5,700,000 more than for the first half of 1895. One of the most significant signs of better times is the importation of railway material, which, during the first half of 1896, amounted to over \$10,000,000. The indications are that this class of imports can be greatly increased in the near future, as considerable railway extension is contemplated. The importation of agricultural implements has also increased considerably during this period, as well as dry goods and hardware.

First and foremost among the drawbacks to American commerce with Argentina I would place the character of the population. The amalgamation of races in Argentina is a counterpart to that of the United States, with this difference, that while the civilization of this country is Anglo-Saxon, there is going on in Argentina a welding together of nationalities which are purely Latin. The civilization of Argentina is wholly European, and this fact must always greatly influence her trade relations. The immigration is being restricted in the United States, and there is no country open to this immigration which can hold out so many inducements as Argentina.

As will be seen from the statements on immigration, the great bulk of the population has recently come from Latin countries of Europe, principally Italy. Their tastes and inclinations are all for goods cheaper than those used at home. They are cheap in quality and low in price. This fact, I think, explains better than anything else the decrease in the exports of Great Britain from 43 per cent. in 1884 to 27 per cent. in 1895, as also the increase of the German and Italian trade, which is principally in the cheap and common lines. Germany increased from 7 per cent. of the total in 1885 to 15 per cent. in 1895, and Italy made even much greater increase, from 4 per cent. in 1885 to 12 per cent. in 1895.

The second great disadvantage that Americans encounter is the fact that Europe is the consumer of Argentine products. The great bulk of her exports are taken by France, Germany and England and other European countries. The Argentine exports to Europe are \$5 per cent. of the whole; the imports from Europe are nearly 90 per cent. of the whole. How do the trade relations between Argentina and the United States stand? About 4,000,000 Argentines consume \$10,000,000

worth of North American goods; 70,000,000 North Americans consume \$5,000,000 worth of Argentine products. Let us take, for instance, the trade relations of the Argentine with the United States for 1894. Argentine exports to the United States \$5,300,000 worth of goods. Argentine imports from the United States in the same year \$10,100,000 worth of goods.

This great difference was materially altered in 1895, owing to the heavy imports of wool into this country from the Argentine. The exports to the United States were \$8,950,000, and the imports were \$6,700,000.

A considerable amount of the exports from Argentina to Europe eventually find their way to the United States, principally wool, and, to some extent, wood products, such as quebracho, a tanning material.

The amount of Argentine wool bought by American manufacturing concerns at the auction sales of Europe is estimated to be considerable. There is no reason why all our importations of Argentine wool should not be direct.

The third great drawback is the fact that Europe has invested such enormous sums of money in the Argentine. Not only has there been the vast amount of capital invested by Europe in public improvements, but European banking institutions are everywhere throughout the country.

The fourth obstacle is the lack of steamship service and banking facilities. As a customer in Argentine general trade, the United States is insignificant, standing only 1 per cent. of the total, against Great Britain with 27 per cent.; France, 15 per cent.; Germany, 17 per cent., and Belgium, 11 per cent. It will be seen from the table of exports of this country to Argentina that the principal articles are pine and petroleum. The indications are that the trade in lumber can be very greatly increased, especially if the Argentine can be prevailed upon to lower its import duty on this article. It is estimated by competent individuals in Argentina, that if the import duty were reduced 50 per cent. the importations would increase fully 100 per cent.

THE VOTE IN THE DEPUTIES.

The sanction by the National Deputies of Dr. Davila's minute to the Government by a sweeping majority is nothing short of a sensational vote of censure, which must be very galling to the President and his Ministers, more especially Dr. Alcorta, Minister for Foreign Affairs. The minute requests the Executive to display more energy in exacting from the Uruguayan Government respect for Argentine sovereignty, and guaranteeing Argentine commerce from the aggression of our neighbor. To say the least, this minute is unequalled for all the more so as the Argentine Foreign Office had already taken all the necessary diplomatic steps and obtained redress for the outrage at Pacheco on the Uruguay river. This minute places the Argentine Executive in an awkward position, is an act of hostility to the Borda Government, and serves no practical purpose.

It is not credible to the Deputies that such an important matter should have actually been voted without discussion. Deputy Davila presented the minute, explained it in a lengthy and interesting speech, nobody answered, and the matter was voted there and then by 33 votes against 11. In this very precipitate legislation, however, it is idle to conceal the fact that people are not satisfied with the obscure policy of Minister Alcorta towards the Borda Government, and it is very significant that no deputy cared to oppose the minute. The sympathies of Argentines are with the Blanco revolutionists, and the National Deputies share that popular feeling. The two Uruguayan Ministers near the Argentine Government should not lose sight of this fact; and if they are to be congratulated on the success of their diplomacy in converting President Uribe's Government into a police force of President Borda along the river Uruguay, they should be most careful to avoid all causes of friction, such as the landing at Pacheco, the stoppage of vessels in Argentine waters, etc.

Deputy Davila stated in the Deputies that the present situation between the two Governments is one of gravity. Thanks to the eloquent deputy and his minute, the scenes have shifted, and the situation may become critical. We should think that President Uribe would act rightly by sending his whole Cabinet to the House of Deputies to defend the Protocol that is impugned by Dr. Davila's minute. Should the Government carry the votes of the House, all would be well; but should it be defeated, then affairs would enter a serious stage, and, perhaps, this is the chief object of the minute.

In international matters there is no better course than the "suaviter in modo," and here let us remember that in all our dealings with the Banda Oriental we must be forbearing. We are also Blancos and Colorados on this side of the river, just as they were Unitarios and Federales not so long ago. Tampering with Uruguay is always dangerous; from this days of Artigas to date Argentines know it to their cost, the war with Brazil, the war with Paraguay were the outcome of Uruguayan intrigues. All our ill-wills blow from the old province that once belonged to the United Provinces, and it would be folly to reopen some sad chapters in history, because popular feelings cannot brook a Colorado President in the Mount. There is no plausible reason for "riding the high horse" with the Uruguayan Government, and we are glad to see that the majority of the Argentine press are of this opinion and endeavor to be conciliatory. Only one paper—one of the most influential, unfortunately—is aggressive, and loudly demands a satisfaction that must be humiliating to the Uruguayan Government.

THE MADERO PORT.

If it is possible, as many assert, for the shades of the departed to share our joys and tribulations, then the spirit of Don Eduardo Madero must have witnessed with exultation the ceremony of last Thursday, when the authorities, the engineers, concessionaires, contractors and the sovereign public assembled to celebrate the completion of our beautiful port. The details and salient features of this ceremony we have already described,

We have the strongest evidence of the assimilating character of American institutions in the fact that New England is typical of the people, although half the population is composed of immigrants and their children, the census of 1890 showing:

Foreign settlers.....	1,142,000
Their children.....	1,688,000
Americans.....	2,480,000

No less than 70 per cent. of foreign settlers (790,000) consisted of Canadians and Irish, two races that appear to coalesce with Americans more readily than any others. Meantime the character of the New England people has undergone a remarkable change since 1850, the increase of manufactures having been attended with a decline of agriculture, and hence urban population (that is of all towns over 10,000 population) has more than doubled since 1870 while rural has stood still, viz.:

	Urban		Rural	
	1870	1890	1870	1890
Maine.....	74,000	118,000	538,000	548,000
N. Hampshire.....	46,000	93,000	272,000	283,000
Vermont.....	14,000	27,000	317,000	305,000
Rhode Island.....	104,000	247,000	118,000	94,000
Connecticut.....	147,000	352,000	390,000	384,000
Massachusetts.....	68,000	144,000	767,000	785,000

Total..... 1,075,000 2,276,000 2,410,000 2,424,000
The rapid growth of towns has coincided with a great influx of immigration from Europe, and thus it has come to pass that the American population has declined from 66 per cent. of the total in 1870 to 53 per cent. in 1890. In other words, the census returns show that in 20 years the number of Americans had increased very little, viz.:

	1870	1890	Increase, per cent.
Foreign settlers.....	648,000	1,142,000	76
Their children.....	498,700	1,688,000	115
Americans.....	2,242,000	2,480,000	6

Total..... 3,487,000 4,700,000 35
If we seek to ascertain the cause why the American population does not increase in New England as it does in other parts of the Union, we are almost forced to conclude that Jonathan preters agriculture to manufactures, and that in the last 25 years some thousands of New Englanders have gone West, and given over their old farms to Canadians, whose number has increased so much that in 1890 they formed 8 per cent. of the whole population.

Agriculture.—This branch of industry has considerably lost ground in New England since 1850, owing to the opening up of the Western States, the cultivated area having declined, and the production of food diminished as follows:

	1850	1893	Diminution
Grain, tons.....	325,000	470,000	55,000
Potatoes.....	480,000	460,000	20,000
Meat.....	108,000	81,000	27,000

So limited is now the production of breadstuffs that the total grain crop of New England would hardly suffice to feed the population of Connecticut; and as to meat, the quantity produced yearly is less than what is consumed in four months. In fact, agriculture is an industry of secondary importance, the cultivated area not exceeding one-fourth of New England, and a large number of the rural population, especially in Maine, preferring to occupy themselves in felling timber. If it were not for the Western States the people of New England would find themselves, as regards food-supply, in the same position as the inhabitants of Great Britain, who mainly depend on foreign countries for grain and meat. Comparing the official returns of 1890 with those of 1850 we find that in New England the size of farms has diminished, viz.:

	No. of Farms	Acres	Average, acres
1850.....	167,700	11,750,000	67
1890.....	190,100	10,740,000	56

This appears to be due to an increase of dairy-farms, for we observe that although the number of dairy-farms has increased from 60,000 to 82,000, an increase of 35 per cent. Nevertheless, the number is still insufficient to supply the population with milk and butter, as there should be at least one milk-cow for every five inhabitants, say 1,040,000. If we sum up the value of all farm products in the six New England States, we find approximately as follows:

	1850	1890
Grain.....	470,000	9,800,000
Potatoes.....	460,000	11,800,000
Meat and tallow.....	96,000	15,000,000
Dairy products.....	4,100,000	38,000,000
Sundries.....	25,400,000	—
Total.....	—	152,600,000

The gross result gives an average of \$800 to each farm, equal to \$14 per acre, the average for the whole Union being \$850 per farm and only \$11 per acre, from which it appears that the smaller the farm the greater product per acre, the average size of American farms being 78 acres, that is 40 per cent. more than in New England. Coincident with the diminution of New England farms there has been a remarkable rise in the value of land, the census of 1890 showing an increase of 150 million dollars in farming capital since 1850. The following table gives the total value of farms and livestock in each State, as well as the average of land per acre:

	1850	1890	1850	1890
Maine.....	67	122	27	36
New Hampshire.....	66	99	24	38
Vermont.....	79	102	24	30
Rhode Island.....	19	25	47	83
Connecticut.....	82	108	61	69
Massachusetts.....	122	148	51	77
Total.....	435	585	84	46

The increase of dairy farming has, therefore, greatly enhanced the value of land, to the benefit of the farmers, each farm now representing a capital value of \$3,070, against \$2,510 in 1850.

II.—Manufactures.
This is by far the most important of all New England industries, and shows a rapid increase in each decennial period, the value of output having quintupled since 1850, viz.:

	1850	1890
Maine.....	288	77
New Hampshire.....	149	415
Vermont.....	102	24
Rhode Island.....	88	15
Connecticut.....	109	385
Massachusetts.....	148	2,079
Total.....	585	3,301

It appears that industry in New England is almost twice as much in Rhode Island or Massachusetts as in Maine, which is what might be expected, since urban population preponderates in the two States first mentioned, while rural towns 80 per cent. in Maine. Agricultural capital is only 11 per cent. of the total wealth of New England, and this is even a lower ratio than in Great Britain, where it stands for 15 per cent. The accumulation of wealth in New England in forty

The ratio that corresponds to New England is three times that of Great Britain, four times that of France, five times that of Germany. The relative progress, moreover, has been much greater in New England than in Great Britain, viz.:

	1850	1890
New England.....	283	1,499
Great Britain.....	283	4,022

British manufactures have done little more than keep pace with population, while those of New England show a ratio per inhabitant three times as great as in 1850. Massachusetts stands for 60 per cent. of the total, and Connecticut comes second, but with reference to population Rhode Island shows a higher ratio of manufactures per inhabitant than either of the preceding States, viz.:

	1850	1890
Massachusetts.....	888	866
Connecticut.....	248	338
Rhode Island.....	143	412
Other three States.....	230	160
New England.....	1,499	319

Textiles constitute one-fourth of the total, cottons and woollens being almost equal, and other fibres insignificant. Boot-making is also carried on to a degree that eclipses all European nations. These two industries compare with the same in Europe thus:

	1850	1890
New England.....	360	167
Great Britain.....	883	144
France.....	582	110
Germany.....	518	158

When we observe that New England turns out more boots and shoes than Great Britain, France, or Germany it is easy to understand the marvellous development of manufactures in this part of the New World. Nor is it less satisfactory to see that the wages of operatives have risen in higher ratio than the output. The number of hands employed was 313,000 in 1850, and 885,000 in 1890; the ratios of product and of wages were, therefore, as follows:

	1850	1890	Increase per cent.
Product.....	903	1,694	87
Wages.....	246	469	91

Wages averaged in 1890 per week exactly \$9, the average throughout the U. States having been \$9.50; these rates are much higher than those in Europe, and as the cost of food is less, the New England operative is in a much better position than factory hands in Great Britain, France, or Germany.

Railways.
Massachusetts laid down the first railway in the New World, and in 1896 New England possessed 7,660 miles in traffic, the construction and equipment of which cost 493 million dollars. Compared with area New England has not so many miles of railway as Great Britain or France, but much more as compared with population; thus, 106,000 inhabitants have in Great Britain 52, in Germany 54, in France 56, and in New England 150 miles of railway. Nevertheless, this ratio is less than for the whole Union, which has 250 miles of line for every 100,000 souls.

Banking.
It was ascertained in 1890 that National Banks transacted 70 per cent. other banks 30 per cent., of the total discounts. On this basis the discounts of the several States in 1894 would be as follows (as we have only returns for the National Banks in that year), and the subjoined table also shows the amount of savings banks' deposits in 1894:

	Dis. Deposits	Dis. Deposits
	1894	1894
Maine.....	80	58
N. Hampshire.....	16	71
Vermont.....	18	28
Rhode Island.....	51	69
Connecticut.....	65	104
Massachusetts.....	374	400
New England.....	554	755

Banking is here more fully developed than in other parts of the Union, as we see in the following table (1894):

	Dis. Deposits	Dis. Deposits
	1894	1894
Maine.....	80	58
N. Hampshire.....	16	71
Vermont.....	18	28
Rhode Island.....	51	69
Connecticut.....	65	104
Massachusetts.....	374	400
New England.....	554	755

New England stands for one-fifth of the banking-power of the Union, although her population is only one-fourteenth; that is to say, each New Englander represents in banking matters as much as three ordinary American citizens. The savings banks returns afford an eloquent proof of the industrious and thrifty habits of the people, New England counting 2,082,000 depositors, equal to 42 per cent. of the population, as compared with 22 per cent. in Great Britain. The amount of deposits compares with the same in European countries thus:

	1850	1890
New England.....	755	151
Great Britain.....	648	18
Prussia.....	350	150
France.....	754	19

At least two-thirds of the depositors evidently belong to the working classes, since the number of the former is equal to 63 per cent. of the adult population, male and female. Hence we may conclude that the toiling millions are much better off in New England than in Europe.

III.—Wealth.
The components of wealth, according to the census of 1890, in the several States were as follows:

	1850	1890
Maine.....	122	192
New Hampshire.....	80	141
Vermont.....	102	66
Rhode Island.....	88	15
Connecticut.....	109	385
Massachusetts.....	148	2,079
Total.....	585	3,301

It appears that industry in New England is almost twice as much in Rhode Island or Massachusetts as in Maine, which is what might be expected, since urban population preponderates in the two States first mentioned, while rural towns 80 per cent. in Maine. Agricultural capital is only 11 per cent. of the total wealth of New England, and this is even a lower ratio than in Great Britain, where it stands for 15 per cent. The accumulation of wealth in New England in forty

years was slower than in the Middle and Western States, the census returns showing the averages that fell to each inhabitant in 1850 and 1890 as follows:

	1850	1890
New England.....	418	1,112
Middle States.....	348	1,230
South.....	314	819
West.....	208	1,262

Meantime the accumulation in New England has been much greater than in European countries, namely \$22 in Great Britain, and \$18 in France, per inhabitant yearly, from 1850 till 1890. If we compare New England with the two richest countries in Europe we find as follows:

	1850	1890
New England.....	418	1,112
Great Britain.....	348	1,230
France.....	314	819

The amount of property in New England covered by insurance in 1890 reached \$317 millions of dollars, equal to \$655 per inhabitant, which is a much higher ratio than in European countries.

Mortgages existing in 1890 amounted to 520 million dollars, or 17 per cent. of the value of real estate; they were equal to 21 per cent. on farms, 15 per cent. on house property. Farms were more heavily encumbered in Massachusetts than elsewhere, mortgages representing 33 per cent. of their value. The interest paid on the sum total of mortgages, urban and rural, was equal to a yearly tax of \$6.32 per inhabitant. The following table compares mortgages with total wealth in each State:

	1850	1890
Maine.....	740	49
New Hampshire.....	860	81
Vermont.....	800	85
Rhode Island.....	1,490	107
Connecticut.....	1,220	107
Massachusetts.....	1,235	144
New England.....	1,112	110

According to the census of 1890 the mortgages in the whole Union amounted to 6,020 millions, equal to \$95 per inhabitant, and to 9.4 per cent. of the total wealth of the nation; from which it appears that New England is somewhat more heavily mortgaged than the Union at large.

Finances.
The aggregate of State and local taxes in 1894 was 11 million dollars, that is a little over 11 dollars per inhabitant, the United States revenue in the same year being equal to 7 1/2 dollars per head. Comparing the total burden of taxation with the same in European countries we find:

	1850	1890
New England.....	7.50	11.20
United Kingdom.....	7.50	5.50
France.....	15.20	8.00
Germany.....	10.60	4.50

One cause why local taxation is heavy in New England is the very liberal expenditure for education, which is rightly considered a matter of paramount importance.

Education.
New England has always been so renowned for intellectual prominence that Boston is aptly termed the Athens of the New World. Apart from the academic lustre of Harvard and Yale universities, there is an atmosphere of science and letters, especially in Massachusetts, characteristic of a highly cultivated people. Whoever visits the homes of the people at Lowell and other cities will find on their shelves the masterpieces of English literature. New England spends 14 million dollars yearly in public instruction, say 3 dollars per inhabitant, as compared with \$1.80 in Great Britain and 80 cents in France. The result is that 94 per cent. of all persons over 10 years of age can read and write; the ratio would be even higher but for the number of illiterate persons from Europe, as the census of 1890 shows:

	1890
Americans.....	2,775,000
Foreigners.....	1,685,000
Total.....	3,860,000

Thus we see that more than 98 per cent. of Americans of New England can read and write, the average for Americans in the Union generally being 94 per cent. And here I include among Americans the colored population, which comprise the great bulk of illiterates of native birth.

Completing the survey of New England we find that she has little to envy in other communities, and much to be proud of, as well as to thank Heaven for. It is true that she has not the boundless prairies of the West, nor Sierras teeming with precious metals, but she seems to possess in the racial character of her people and in the nature of her climate, no less than in her geographical situation, unquestionable advantages for the development of industry and the enjoyment of the blessings thereon attendant.

THE ACCIDENT TO CONSUL BAKER.

Our readers will be shocked to hear that Mr. Edward L. Baker, the well known and popular Consul of the United States of America, on Sunday evening met with an accident in Belgrano, from which the most serious results are feared.

Mr. Baker went to Belgrano on Sunday afternoon to dine with his friend Mr. Sutphen and his family, and after dinner wishing to reach home before late in the evening, expressed a desire to catch the 8.40 train for the city, there being no other on the Rosario line till 10.30. Mr. Sutphen offered to accompany Mr. Baker to the station, a walk of some four squares from the house, and Mrs. Sutphen expressing a desire for some exercise, said that she would also go. They left the house two squares away, and when the train was approaching, Mr. Baker told his friends good bye, and they telling him that they would follow on, and if he did not succeed in catching the train would bring him back to the house with them, and soon disappeared from view in the poorly lighted street. The Consul approached the station from the North side via Calle Castelli, the street that runs down to the footbridge over the tracks, and where there are always a number of wagons standing on the siding, and on the right side to board the train without crossing the line. Mr and Mrs Sutphen

followed on, and saw the train draw out of the station as they approached the end of the sidewalk. However, their view of the train while it was near the platform was obscured by the wagons on the siding and the woodwork of the shed that protects passengers on the coming platform from the weather. They did not feel sure that the Consul had caught the train, and Mr. Sutphen called out "Consul Baker!" after the train had gone, but received no reply. Mrs. Sutphen suggested that he call again, and on his hesitating a moment, herself called out "Mr. Baker!" As no reply came, they turned and walked back to their house, and that he was safely on his way to Buenos Aires.

About 9.10 p.m. one of the Belgrano station employees of the railway had his attention attracted by calls and groans that seemed to come from down the line just beyond the foot bridge towards Bs. Aires, and proceeding in that direction he found Consul Baker lying nearly at the end of a platform about 60 or 70 feet from the bridge, with his body on the platform and his legs on the siding. The employees and the police were immediately summoned, and as it was apparent that the Consul was badly injured he was at once removed to the new Provano Hospital and arrived there within 15 or 20 minutes from the time he was found. When first discovered Consul Baker was in a very dazed condition and remained so for some time, and was not able to give the railway employee his full name or give the location of his residence, but soon after he reached the hospital he came to himself sufficiently to tell who he was and where he lived.

An examination showed that his right arm was broken near the shoulder and badly bruised and wrenched, and that there were some contusions on his body. On being requested to undergo an operation, Mr. Baker refused and requested to be taken to his residence, No. 574 Calle Maipu. As all efforts to prevail on him to submit to an operation were unavailing, arrangements were made to send him to Buenos Aires, and Dr. Mulcahy and the people at Mr. Baker's house were notified by the police, by telephone, to be prepared to receive him, and about midnight he found himself in his own comfortable room with Dr. Mulcahy and some assistants in attendance.

Mr. W. I. Buchanan the U. S. Minister and Mr. Alexander McNally were sent for soon after Mr. Baker's arrival and remained with him throughout the night, and early this morning a telegram was sent to Rosario summoning Mr. Willis Baker the Consul at Rosario and the only member of Mr. Baker's immediate family here at present; his wife and daughter being home on a visit, and his son Mr. E. Lewis Baker, formerly vice-Consul here, being now resident in the States.

Dr. Mulcahy, after a careful examination, decided that Mr. Baker's right arm would have to be removed close to the shoulder and advised him to go to the British Hospital, where he could have every care and attention after the operation, and about 8 o'clock yesterday morning the Consul was taken in an ambulance to the Hospital, where the necessary operation was performed early in the day.

During the afternoon yesterday, Minister Buchanan and Mr. Alexander McNally visited Belgrano, viewed the scene of the accident and talked with the station employees. From all they could gather they concluded that the Consul attempted to get on the front platform of the rear car after the train was under way, that he missed his footing and was dragged along, holding on with his hands until his hold was broken, when he was thrown on the rail in such a manner that his right arm was run over.

The news of the accident spread rapidly during the day, yesterday and profound sorrow and regret was expressed on all sides, and there were many callers at the Hospital but they were of course unable to see the patient.

Late last evening we received word from the Hospital stating that Mr. Baker was resting comfortably, and although from the nature of his injury he has received a very severe shock for a person of his age, and there is a large wound to heal which will greatly tax his recuperative powers, it is hoped that his strong constitution will enable him to pull through.

Mr. Willis Baker arrived in the city from Rosario by the afternoon train and was much affected on hearing of the serious nature of his father's injuries.

A PLAUSIBLE BILL.

At foot we publish the Bill that the National Executive has sent to Congress with a view of shortening legal procedure in mortgage foreclosures in this market. The value of such a bill need not be discussed, as the shortcomings of the present dilatory system are proved by the enormous rates of interest charged for mortgages; it is now a kind of business that is unprofitable on the face of it, and can only be excused by the risks encountered by capitalists. It is impossible to say how the Bill will fare in Congress, whose tendency, however, will be to favor the debtor; for this Congressional propensity is too strong, not to leave some impression on the measure. We should say that Article 8 will not get through without a very warm discussion. However, this may be, the Minister of Finance is to be congratulated on the attention he has given to the question, H.E. has shown on repeated occasions that he devotes his time and his talents to the faithful discharge of his duties. He is, on the subject of mortgages, a recognized authority, and we may here state that it was owing to his energetic management and calm foresight that the National Mortgage Bank pulled through the crisis, in which so many banking institutions foundered. The public will watch with interest the discussion on the measure proposed by the Minister. We should say that both Mortgage and Mortgagee will applaud the Bill; one of its most forcible effects will be the cheapening of Mortgage loans.

Art. 1.—Every mortgagee 30 days after maturity of mortgage has right to ask the judge to order an auction of property, presenting the deed of mortgage.

Art. 2.—The Judge shall, in the same decree ordering the sale, appoint the auctioneer, who will fix the upset price at the sum due and publish the advertisement of sale in newspapers during one month.

Art. 3.—The Judge shall at the same time decree the embargo of the property mortgaged, ordering same to be inscribed in the respective Registry.

Art. 4.—In the advertisements for the auction, one of the conditions shall be that 10% of the upset price be deposited as guarantee, and that interested parties must revise the title deeds beforehand; no claim afterwards will be attended to.

Art. 5.—If the property cannot be sold at said upset price, it shall be immediately set up for auction again without upset price.

Art. 6.—The court can decree police intervention, if necessary, to enable the auctioneer to place flags and sale notices, interested parties to examine the property, and buyers to take possession.

Art. 7.—Once the sale has been effected and approved, and the amount deposited the third day by the purchaser, the liquidation will be made, capital interest and expenses deducted, and surplus if any handed over to the mortgagee. Even before the liquidation the judge can order the sum he thinks convenient to be paid to the mortgagee on account, reserving the sum necessary for expenses. The auctioneer's commission shall not exceed 1 1/2% of the sale does not cover the total amount of credit and expenses the creditors can demand the embargo of other property belonging to the debtor, the mortgagee can apply for an inhibition.

Art. 8.—No embargo can be effected on debtor's indispensable furniture or that of his wife and children, nor on the implements or accessories of his trade or calling.

Art. 9.—Only a fourth part of an employee's salary or pension can be embargoed.

Art. 10.—In no case can the negotiation for the public sale of mortgaged properties be suspended.

Art. 11.—The debtor shall not be granted a suspension of sale except on deposit of the amount due, or on proof of the illegality of the deeds or by prescription, or by the payment or compensation or acquittance, or respite or compromise of renewal.

Art. 12.—No claim against judicial resolutions shall be allowed, except the right of the mortgagee to demand that the mortgagee should, before receiving the amount due to him, give bail to respond for a suit at law to be brought by the mortgagee within a term of 30 days.

Art. 13.—All the expenses of the case shall be for account of the debtor.

Art. 14.—All the clauses of the Civil Code and other laws contrary to this are hereby declared null.

Escalante.

JUBILEE BANQUET.

One of the most pleasant celebrations of Her Majesty's Jubilee was that which took place last night at the Café Paris, when the executives of the late Mr. T. A. Walker, gave a banquet to the united staffs of the Buenos Aires Harbour Works. Mr. E. M. Simpson made a most excellent chairman, and was well supported by Messrs G. Rankin, G. B. Davenport and J. Talbot, Sr., as vice-chairmen. The table was beautifully decorated, one of the most conspicuous objects being a bust of Her Majesty. The excellent menu having been done full justice to, the toasts began, Mr. J. M. Dobson proposing the health of Her Majesty in most felicitous terms. The company rose to the occasion and "God Save the Queen" was

ROSARIO.

JUBILEE COMMEMORATIONS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

June 24th.
Brilliant, undoubtedly brilliant and successful, have been one and all of the features got up by our British community in honour of England's great Queen and Empress, on the occasion of her Diamond Jubilee; we likewise have had "Queen's weather," if cold, bright and exhilarating, and which has gone far to aid both indoor and outdoor manifestations.

Our British community will feel proud of the successes obtained, not a single "nota discordante" having been noticed throughout, which together with the spontaneous and general cooperation of our local authorities, have made of our Jubilee-celebrations a series of uninterrupted and pleasant events which will ever constitute a bright page to be turned over with pride and pleasure in the years to come, as dear reminiscences to our British colony of Rosario.

Sunday, 20th.
The great thanksgiving service and Te Deum was held at St. Bartholomew's Church, with a more than full attendance—in fact our church could barely contain the numerous crowd. The service was carried through in the most impressive manner, the music and choruses being exceptionally good.

The Consular Corps, National and local authorities, and officers of H.M.S. Basilisk, attended in full dress and uniforms, while the crew, sailors and marines of that gunboat formed a fine guard of honour on the esplanade opposite the church.

Monday, 21st.
The great soiree and concert organized in honour of the Diamond Jubilee took place at our M.E. Church, with a full and select house, the very interesting programme being gone through in a perfect manner. Consul Mallet's eloquent was one of the successes of the evening, and we were indeed sorry that Consul Baker was to have delivered an address, had suddenly to leave for your city on account of the sad which befell his esteemed father, and which has been sincerely regretted by all circles of our society.

On the same evening, the grand Cinderella dance in honor of the Queen was given at Mr. and Mrs. E. Kennard Davies' residence, a festival which has proved one of the most brilliant and successful we have had in Rosario.

On entering the hall, the guests were confronted with a magnificent trophy artistically arranged with Argentine and English flags, a good picture of Her Majesty, making the centre.

The two spacious drawing-rooms and the hall itself, all brilliantly lighted up and decorated, were very soon the animated scene of Terpsichorean movement, and the "coup d'oeil," which sixty couples presented with the feminine "ensemble" of colour, beauty and elegance, is not easily to be forgotten, nor yet the happy dance to the music of which the splendid crowd gracefully undulated, on the well polished floors.

At 12 sharp the orchestra struck up "God Save the Queen," and the doors of the banquetting hall were thrown open. What a sight for a hungry party! The room, beautifully decorated, displayed a number of artistically arranged tables untriedly loaded with delicacies supplied with flesh, fish and fowl; sweets and confectionery of all kinds, and wines of the most renowned old-world vintages.

The dance ended at 3 a.m. amidst the greatest enthusiasm, and Mr. and Mrs. Davies are greatly to be complimented on the brilliant success which has attended their "soiree."

Space will not allow me to give the names of the guests. Suffice to say that the "elite" or our British society was there, and also the officers of H.M.S. Basilisk.

I may add yes, that the ladies' toilets were magnificent, and the glitter of diamonds the order of the night—bright glitter, but not so bright as that of many a pair of beautiful eyes, at which I longingly gazed from my post of observation as a wall flower.

The ball given on the 21st at Roldan, was a splendid affair and numerously attended. Good music, good locale and untiring exertions of the Committee made of the evening such a success that the sun made its appearance the festivities ended with "God Save the Queen" and "Rule Britannia," sung in splendid style by Mr. Greenlees.

Tuesday, 22nd.
The reception at the British Consulate was held from 12 till 3 p.m., being attended by the diplomatic corps—local authorities, considerable number of British residents and sympathizers, and officers of the Basilisk. Consul Mallet, doing the honours in his usual hearty and polite way.

The torch-light procession organized by Mr. Newell with his pupils was very good indeed. The procession started from the school premises formed in double column, 150 strong, each boy carrying a Chinese lantern, with a band of music and torch bearers in front, and proceeded in orderly manner to visit the Consulate, local authorities and press, ending by cheering from the river bank the crew of the Basilisk, who heartily answered.

The commemoration Ball given on the 22nd at St. Bartholomew's schoolroom was in all details a most signal and brilliant success, and the members of the Committee deserve, indeed, great praise.

Music—decorations—refranchissements and supper arrangements, left nothing to be desired, and the attendance comprised the elite of the Rosario and camp British society in full numerical force.

Our Chief of Police, Consular corps, Captain of the Port, other officials and the officers of the Basilisk in full dress and uniforms were present, and proceedings were opened by the police band entering and playing first the National Anthem and then God Save the Queen in most correct and splendid style.

Wednesday, 23rd.
The Christy Minstrel's performance by the officers and men of the Basilisk, in

aid of the Victoria Benevolent Fund of Rosario, was given at the Olimpo with a full house—I should say that some 1600 persons were present, who all thoroughly appreciated the very good programme of entertainment.

The football match at Plaza Jewell between the volunteers who have served Her Majesty and the Club was a well played and contested game, ending in a victory for the latter by eight points.

To-day the Athletic sports will take place at Plaza Jewell, taking a principal part in them the crew of the Basilisk and pupils of St. Bartholomew's School. Of this and of the grand children's entertainment promoted by Mr. Lovelady, and which has been postponed to the 29th inst. I shall let you know in due time—and now, considering I have written enough for to-day, I "pongo punto final" to this letter with a hearty "God save the Queen" on my own account.

Leo.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

The salient note of the commercial crisis is a letter from Mr. Paats, one of the fathers of B. Aires commerce, to the Centro de Comercio, in which his opinions as to the causes of the crisis are very succinctly set forth. We need scarcely say that these opinions merit the very deepest consideration, coming from such a source, as there is, perhaps, no one in the market with such mature experience of all its phases as our Dutch Consul General, who has grown gray in harness as one of the most respected and foremost merchants of this city. After detailing as the prime factor in the crisis the succession of short harvests with its chain of losses linking back to the B. Aires wholesale houses, Mr. Paats dwells on the abuse of credit, which he points out as amply demonstrated in houses with 50 or 100 thousand dollars capital, presenting their balance-sheets to the Bankruptcy Court with lists of creditors to as much as 500,000 or 1,000,000 dollars. The old houses of solid capital have been able to stay off the squeeze by keeping their stocks in deposit and realizing by degrees, but others not in these conditions have had to realize at ruinous prices and heavy losses. Another point touched on is the damage done to steady trading by foreign agents, who without any responsibility and having little or no expense to bear, were able to sell cheaply, as they gave the buyer the benefit of the office and deposit rent, taxes and employes, wages charged by the regular houses, and in this way upset business considerably.

The prices were cut down in this way to a very narrow margin, and we may say that many important retail firms deal with these agents direct, induced by the favorable nature of the conditions offered. But what has been the result? When a big retail dealer was in temporary difficulties formerly he could and did go to the wholesale firm to arrange for a postponement or renewal, but treating with the agents, of course, this was impossible as the agents could do nothing without references to their principals in Europe, who would not know the circumstances of the case, nine times out of ten send a blank negative. This has been actually the cause of many a house having to apply for a moratorium which, had it dealt with its old firms, would have been avoided. We regret not being able to give Mr. Paats' views "in extenso," as they are interesting and reliable. We note that he very wisely opines that the remedy to the crisis has to come from the nature of the case, nine times out of ten send a blank negative. This has been actually the cause of many a house having to apply for a moratorium which, had it dealt with its old firms, would have been avoided.

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BANCO HIPOTECARIO DE LA CAPITAL.

With regard to the good news in store for the shareholders of the Banco Hipotecario de la Capital, to which we alluded in our last issue, we understand from a reliable source that the Bank has gradually regained possession of no fewer than 29,000 shares, which it is intended on a reconstruction scheme to apportion off amongst the holders of the remaining 21,000 shares, so that each actual holder of the Bank's share as bonus, whilst thus able to assess their value at 90/95 of the nominal value of 100 gold dollars each. The shares, it must be borne in mind, are only 40% paid. As soon as certain estates have been realized, which will probably be this year, a resolution will be arrived at by meeting as to the advisability of continuing the business by issuing bonds in Europe or disposing of the valuable concession by sale. It will be a very satisfactory footing for which the shareholders have in great measure to thank Mr. Lezica, the President, for it has been his tact, patience, and consummate business ability that have been mainly responsible for the conversion of what looked like a very leaky concern into an almost brilliantly successful one. It is needless to add that the source of our information is interested in the Bank, and may thus be inclined to undue optimism, but there can be little doubt that the main things are as stated. Furthermore the shares have come very rarely on the market during the past year, which is a very wholesome sign. Large blocks we hear are held by the directors and their friends.

ROSARIO DRAINAGE WORKS.

With reference to the remarks made by our Rosario correspondent in our Monday issue respecting the Rosario Drainage works, we learn from the best sources that Mr. Chevallier-Boutell went up to Rosario last week with three arbitrators, Messrs. Sackly, President of the Buenos Aires Drainage Works; G. Maschwitz, President of the National Railway Board, and Engineer Amespi, National Department of Engineers, and presented them to the Intendant of Rosario, and afterwards arranged with them the preliminaries for the most minute inspection possible of the works, to be commenced at the end of this week. Once the inspection is finished and the arbitrators make their decision, whatever has to be done will be done by the Company and the whole system put in public service in accordance with the contact recently signed with the Municipality and approved by that body.

RAILWAY ITEMS

On Tuesday evening in the "Filip" the principal employees of the Ensenada Railway gave a dinner to the Manager on the occasion of his departure to Europe by the R.M.S. Nile to-morrow. Twenty-six were present, and having tired themselves by the pleasant and well-attended dinner, Mr. F. R. Fulford proposed the toast of "Our Manager" in eloquent terms, wishing him God speed, pleasant trip, and safe return, which was received by the British element with "For he's a jolly good fellow." Mr. Marengo suitably replying, "Nuestros Párras" was then proposed by Mr. Bannatyne, who especially drew attention to the anniversary that day being celebrated in all quarters of the world, and was of course received with "God save the Queen." Dr. Alberto Lopez replied for the Argentine Republic, and Mr. Fraser for the British Empire. Then followed Mr. A. J. Avery with a toast for the B. A. and Ensenada Railway in forcible terms, insisting on the vitality of the line, and how such was largely due to the energy and abnegation of Mr. Marengo. Dr. A. V. Lopez replied (in the absence of Sr. José Toso, who was unfortunately prevented from being present). Then followed various toasts and speeches until a pleasant evening terminated with "Auld Long Syne."

PROVINCES.

It is very pleasant to chronicle that camp advices could not be more cheerful prospects brighter. Everything seems tinged with optimism, and instead of the moon of penury and privation, the keynote to the cry now is—millions growing. In the Province of Buenos Aires camps and animals all round are in first-rate order, no "epidemia," and the estancieros as pleased as Punch; in Tandil work has been started with the new butter factory, which is at present, being the off-season, turning about 1800 to 2000 litres per day, though when in full swing it will turn off the output of 5000 cases; in Lincoln the rains have put the camps ahead for the winter; at Pehuajó the farmers are busy as bees sowing, the area under cultivation being so extensive that an enormous crop may be expected if all goes well; at Azul the camps are a picture, steers for grazing selling at \$40 per head; Rojas is also flourishing, lots of grass, and animals rolling in fat. From the Province of Mendoza, even if it is possible more consoling still. The cold weather has killed off the garrapatas and trieste which were causing such havoc in the flocks and herds of Cordoba and Entre Rios, and driven the locusts back from the cornfields of Santa Fé to their habitat in the Chaco. The crops promise splendidly, and the area under cultivation will be superior even to that of last year, so that if the winter only keep up to its character the future is assured. A mild winter is a curse, breeds parasites and ill of the kind, and to it we may ascribe the loss of the crops, and the mortality in the flocks and herds.

The 'krach' in Tucuman is beginning to take shape, as it is announced that 10 sugar mills have put up the shutters, closed their doors and stopped working. It is apprehended that this will throw quite a lot of hands out of employment, and at the same time make things more difficult for the cane planters; at the same time it must be considered that these ten mills do not figure as A 1 at Lloyd's, so that unless things get worse the squeeze will not be tremendous. Anyhow, the business was on an impossible footing. The output had to be curtailed, and the millners were choked out; but there are other things of enterprise that Tucuman with its privileged soil and climate can broach to greater advantage and profit than sugar, such as fibre-growing, cotton, rice, etc. People must learn to take things as they are, and not obstinately persist in thinking that they can revolutionize economy just because it suits their ideas and circumstances.

PROVINCIAL DEBTS.

Dr. Escalante is known to be a warm adherent of the Unification plan shadowed out by the Senate last year and put by Congress, under which the "provincial arrangements" were provided for. It is not surprising, therefore, to learn that he is about to favor an issue of \$4 millions of National Bonds to put the Province of B. Ayres in good odour abroad, especially as the Province practically only asks for the National Guarantee, being fully disposed and apparently well able to meet the entire service out of its revenue. It remains to be seen if the issue will meet with approval of the creditors. The total indebtedness, it must be borne in mind, is over 50 millions gold, so that the share is on the liberal side, but, as the creditors have already signified their willingness to accept 35 millions, a million more or less one way or the other is not likely to cause much friction. It is a give and take business altogether. The Minister is presently to give \$4 millions; the only point in doubt now is what the creditors will take.

It is more than likely that the next "provincial arrangement" to be handed will be that of Santa Fé. Mr. Sanford, on behalf of the bondholders, has appeared on the scene to spur lagging energies to action, but there is this about the matter, that the service will have to come out of the National exchequer, which is not over replete, and thus though the settlement presents no obstacle, and really urges the task of finding the funds is by no means an easy one, which may delay the final touches. However, by hook or crook, the money will have to be found, and it cannot be alleged that the creditors have been either extortionate or importunate. In immediate succession we suppose the Bemberg-National Bank business will be broached, so that altogether, the Minister has a big handful to tackle.

FINANCIAL.

There was no fresh financial news from Chile to-day, and things seem to have settled down apparently for the moment, though it is not to be supposed that the mere amalgamation of a couple of banks can appease a formidable crisis. We understand that the Government is formulating, or at least meditating, a general

moratorium, which will have the effect of a hypodermic injection of morphia, aggravating the disorder; though this idea may be abandoned when the new Cabinet is formed, according as the principles of the new Ministers incline towards radical cure or alleviation. The upshot of the situation, however, is pointing very clearly to a return to inconversion as inevitable. The Converter's plan is a salutary one, but has its drawbacks, namely, the necessity of a very solid, vigorous digestion, to work easily.

Wont the unfortunate foreign bondholders of the Queen Province jump out of their boots when they hear yesterday's news? Dr. Escalante and Governor Udaondo have arranged the whole thing. The lean and hungry creditors get \$84,000,000 (in National Bonds) in place of their pound of flesh of \$55,000,000; and nation and province arrange the matter between them. Aye, there's the rub—for the former.

The London and River Plate Bank Board have declared a dividend of 7 per cent for the 4 year ended March 31st.

According to the telegrams received during the past few days, the United States Senate has been discussing the wool schedule of the new Tariff and making some changes in it. It will be remembered that the Senate Finance Committee raised the duties as fixed by the House to the Senate has then down again, to a certain extent. Third class; that is to say, native South American, Cordoba, Valparaiso, etc., wools are now subject to a duty of 4 cents a pound if worth 10 cents a pound or less, and 7 cents a pound if worth more than 10 cents a pound. As the measure left the House wools of class three, valued at 13 cents or less a pound, were to pay 32% ad valorem, and those valued at more than 13 cents a pound were to pay 50% ad valorem. So the duty as now fixed by the Senate is higher on low third-class wools than fixed by the House, although less than that fixed by the Senate Finance Committee, and of course the duty of 7 cts. a pound on all wools of that class valued at over 10 cts. a pound figures out more than 50% on all wools valued at less than 14 cts. a pound. Second class; that is to say, Leicester, Coatsworth, Lincolnshire Down combing wools, etc., from sheep not even remotely crossed with those of Merino blood are made subject to a duty of 11 cts. a pound in place of 12 cts. as fixed by the House. What the class one wools have been condemned to pay we have not seen. This class includes Merino, metizta, meta or metiz wools, or other wools of Merino blood, immediate or remote, etc., etc., as usually imported into the United States from Buenos Aires, etc., etc. That the duties as fixed will be accepted by the House is finally passed is in at all sure. The telegrams also say that at a caucus of the Republican Senators held on Thursday evening it was agreed to approve of the action of the Finance Committee in placing a duty on hides, and it is believed that the amount will be 1 cent a pound. The House can be depended on, we think, to fight against this duty on hides; surely the New England members will fight against it to the bitter end, and they number many of the strongest Representatives, including the Speaker, in their ranks. New England may have to submit to a high duty on wool in order to obviate a duty on hides, but these things will all be settled by conference committees later on.

The whole market applauds Dr. Escalante's excellent bill providing summary jurisdiction in mortgage business. In the general opinion it is the most useful project presented in Congress for very many years, and there can be no doubt of its being passed without opposition, as being of general utility, and very practical; it has no feature likely to provoke friction. The wonder is that it was not presented long ago. It meets a want very severely felt in the market. How else explain the fact of one broker whispering demand for money on mortgage, and another, whilst the next moment another broker complains querulously "any amount of money to place on easy terms and can't be done." To people not in the swim this would seem inexplicable, but tackle a mortgage and the mystery clears; it is not the property, nor the terms nor the amount, but the name that is the undoing, and if the signature is not to liking the business drops. The reason is obvious. Once the mortgagee changed hands formerly the mortgagee as often as not never thought more about it, and the mortgagee could cool his heels waiting for his interest or go to law, a very tedious wait, and as mortgages usually go into business to get a fair interest without risk and not to get in the law-courts, of course the signature was the main point. Dr. Escalante's bill changes all this, and will suit both borrower and lender, as if the former is made summarily amenable to the terms of his bond, at the same time it is a favourable change for the lender must tend to make him more amenable as to rates. Business is thus promoted and the groove made. The Bills means more still. It means a fresh inducement to foreign capital to flow Plate-wards, and although some people decry this kind of capital, it is none the less capital that should not be made to bear the blame if it is wrongly applied. We congratulate the Minister, therefore, on his very opportune and practical measure.

The sale of 2000 old Gas shares after the first hour at rates ranging between 165% and 161% called much attention, as at these prices the stock is dirt-cheap, being actually quoted on the Bolsa at over 190%, but the apprehension that these shares should not rank as ordinary stock because they are supposed to be part of a block handed over to Mr. Charles Bright in connection with the electric concessions, seems to have damped ardour, and prices thus ruled low. We understand, however, that the lawsuit has been arranged or otherwise disposed of so that the purchasers of the shares have got a bargain. It should be remembered that the company paid last year 10 dollars per share, being equal to 20%, and that now the complete dividend, owing to the electric light business appropriating part of the realized profits. The company is furthermore doing a splendid business, has not an unyielding capital to hamper dividends, and altogether presents a fine opening for investment. The shares, therefore, are more likely to advance than decline.

MARKETS.

June 23rd
As the shortage of this season's clip in comparison with that of 1895-6 has been called in question, based on the fact that with the use of hydraulic presses, the bales of this season contained more wool, Messrs. Staudt and Co. have taken up the cudgel, and pointed out that this use of hydraulic presses is only in force in a few barracks in this city and not elsewhere, so that the difference on this head would be amply compensated by a 5% addition. To get at the total of the season's clip, Messrs. Staudt and Co. deduct from the exports 3 1/2 million kilos remained over from previous clip, and then give the totals thus:

	Kilos.
Clip 1896-7.....	195,060,000
" 1895-6.....	196,800,000

This shows a shortage of 1,740,000 kilos or say 4000 bales, but as the exports this year embrace the balance of 1895-6 above allotted to, with shortage and all, we have exported more wool.

June 26th
According to the commercial cables read to-day the news of the arrangement of the Buenos Aires Foreign Debt is reported to have caused a most favorable impression, the Fundings advancing to 88. Combed B wool is quiet at 3.87 1/2 francs, and River Plate cereals are dull, some linseed down at 29s. and maize at 13s.

The sales in the produce market this morning embraced:

40,000 kilos wool.
502,500 kilos maize.
242,320 kilos wheat.

NATIONAL MORTGAGE BANK.

There can be no question that Dr. Escalante in his scheme of reforms in Nat. Mortgage Bank has laid his finger on a sore which the sooner cured the greater will be the satisfaction. Some people will argue that business is always better when interest on money is usuriously high, a species of tad similar to that entertained on the Bolsa of making up one's mind on the course the gold premium should follow, and proceeding to operate in diametrical opposition. It is absurd to argue in favour of high interest as conducive to the general welfare. Borrowing at low rates helps business in every way, opens new lines, expands volume of transactions and makes returns more rapid. This, as we understand it, is what the Finance Minister aims at in his projected amendment of the statutes, as, though the Cedula issues will be narrowed down to a limit of 100 millions of dollars, taking gold with paper, further issues will be authorized at short dates, and Hypothecary bonds emitted the proceeds of which would be also applied to "obliging" the needy public. From this it would seem that the Minister's scheme practically aims at removing the limits to the bank's lending capacity, which to a certain extent is true, and has this to recommend it, that it kills in a breath all the "pacto de retroventa" business at present in vogue. But it seems that the composition of the board of directors will also be modified, so as to give the cedula and bondholders voice and force in the management of affairs, half the directors and the President being the nomination of the Government and the other half appointed to the vote of the capital engaged, so that the increased volume of business would be controlled to a very large extent by the parties most interested. The Minister also aims at very summary procedure with recalcitrant debtors, which is likewise advisable. It should be understood before passing any comment on the subject that Dr. Escalante as President of the National Mortgage Bank was a conspicuous success, so that there is no one more likely to tackle its reorganization with such intimate practical knowledge of its working and its needs, as himself. Altogether, the scheme is a very intricate one, even in its broad features, and can scarcely be commented upon till fuller details are available, but there can be no doubt of its having an interest for the market.

It seems that unfavorable breezes are blowing, as some of our poetic colleagues naively put it, for Minister Escalante's projected reforms in the National Mortgage Bank's Charter, and it would appear that the coral reef on which they will be stranded is the clause constituting a mixed board, which would give the cedula and bondholders a very decisive voice in the management of the establishment. Now this reform would seem on the face of it a most advisable one, guaranteeing a proper and safe working, but on the grounds that it might create friction between the liberal-minded directors named by the Government and the more stringently disposed members elected by the bondholders, it is vigorously opposed. The objection seems trivial in itself, inasmuch as it is not to be supposed that any mortgage business should contain an element of risk, whilst it is equally improbable that people with vested interest in the concern would oppose any sound business. But it is quite clear notwithstanding that the reforms are not "popular," so that it is doubtful if they will ever get much beyond their present embryonic stage. As a matter of fact there seems to be no urgent reason for the reforms, as the bank appears to be getting on famously. There are heaps of other things that might be reformed to greater advantage perhaps, and the pity of the move failing is that the mover was certainly the one man most calculated to have done the thing in proper style, Bristol shape, copper fastened and guaranteed for 12 years. But apparently it is not to be.

MILITARY.

Sunday afternoon the U.S.S. "Castine" came into port and is berthed at Dock 3, though she will probably be moved to Dock 4. She was obliged to wait nearly 24 hours in the outer roads before receiving the visit of the health officer, who steamed past her to visit a merchant vessel which had arrived at a later hour. Some of her officers came on shore yesterday in the afternoon and were astonished at the magnitude of the city, and were disappointed at being unable to make a thorough investigation of its attractions for want of a competent guide, without whom they might easily have gone astray in the confusing maze of the thousands of streets exactly alike.

LOCUSTS.

Our ably edited colleague *La Agricultura* has a splendid article on Locust Extinction in which the inactivity of the country, which has such enormous interests at stake, is vigorously attacked, our colleague dwelling on the necessity of putting hands to the plough and going through with the task started by Professor Bruner whom it credits with sufficient authority to carry extinction successfully out, if properly assisted. From this same source we find that Entre Rios has lost in 3 years nearly 25 millions of dollars, what Santa Fé and Buenos Aires has lost not even Professor Bruner himself perhaps knows. The locust is the farmer's curse and we accompany our colleague heartily in its journalistic campaign.

OBITUARY.

It is our sad duty to record the death of Mr. Allen Bower one of the sub-officers of H. M. S. Beagle. On Tuesday night, when returning to his ship, Mr. Bower fell into one of the cellars in course of construction alongside No 3 Dock and must have been killed almost instantaneously. His body was not found till yesterday. In speaking to the Marine Prefect the second in command of the Beagle spoken in high terms of character for steadiness and devotion to duty. It is probable that he met with his death by accident, but as no money or valuables were found in his pockets there is just the faintest suspicion of foul play.

We have just received the sad news of the death at Salto (Uruguay) of Don Saturnino Rivas, owner of the river steamship line "Mensajeros Fluviales." Although it was known that he was suffering from diabetes, his death was most unexpected. It is a only few months since we published an article by our Senior Editor describing how Don Saturnino, by his energy and business talents, rose from the position of musician in the orchestra of a Montevideo theatre to that of proprietor of one of the most important steamship companies of the River Plate. His death may cause important changes in River Plate shipping affairs.

Another landmark of Buenos Aires is gone, as we have to fulfil the melancholy duty of recording the demise of one of our oldest residents, a leading member of the German community, Mr. Johannes Koch. Born in Brandenburg, Prussia, in the year 1842 he came to the Plate in the year 1875 and was managing partner of the firm of Hardt, Koch and Co., well known in this market. Subsequently he became a partner of Mr. Henry Hessel, but at the beginning of 1890 retired from commerce and started as exchange-broker in which line he always held a leading position. The deceased gentleman was honoured for his many sterling qualities, having figured as President of all the German charitable institutions, and as a warden of the German Church. He was a brother-in-law of Mr. Fernando Moog, leading architect, and also of Mr. Gunther, manager of Liebig's Factory at Fray Bentos. His death leaves a vacancy that will not be easily filled. We tender to his bereaved family, the widow and children, our sincerest condolence in their great loss. The funeral will leave from San Martin at 10.50 a.m. and Retiro at 11.30 a.m. to-morrow, Saturday, for the Cemetery.

CHILIAN BANKING.

The news from Chile is more cheerful. The Banco de Chile has come to the rescue of the Santiago Bank and assimilates it, which, of course, when announced calmed the panic promptly, though it is difficult to believe, as is now sought to be made out, that the run on the Banco de Santiago was not the direct cause of the amalgamation. What is very likely and probable is that the Government and Banco de Chile, alarmed by what threatened to expand into a wholesale "krach," took the advisable precaution in self-defence, having due consideration for the fact that, though the Santiago Bank was actually without the means to stay off the run, it was still in a position to liquidate favorably. A more advisable step could not have been taken, therefore. Luckily, the confidence in Chilean banking was still solid enough to rally round the Banco de Chile as an impregnable bulwark, as otherwise the situation would have crumbled to ruins. But even with this salutary stand, it is not possible to suppose the economic position as anything but fraught with peril till a new policy, carefully thought out and steadily implanted, is in vogue. The days of conversion, over the ridge, are departed. It remains to be seen what the new policy will be.

CONGRESS.

DEPUTIES.

June 24th
Among the business laid yesterday on the table of the House was a Bill for granting \$20,000 to Colonel Richieri as a token of the recognition of his services as head of the European arms' commission. Some difficulties were raised of a constitutional character, but eventually the Bill was referred to Committee. The principal business of the day was the unanimous approval by the Chamber of Dr. Davila's resolution that it would be glad to see the Executive take such steps as should ensure the observance of Argentine rights and the protection of her commerce from armed aggression on the part of the Oriental Republic. Thirty thousand dollars were subsequently voted for the purchase of iron safes for the law-court and some other minor business having been transacted the House rose for the day.

INTERNAL TAXES.

The Internal Taxes collected in the first fortnight of this month:—

	Litres.	\$%
Alcohol.....	366,194	136,745.15
Beer.....	1,221,883	61,001.60
Wine.....	43,121	1,779.60
Sugar.....	—	158.21
Cards.....	—	188.31
Insurance.....	—	24,372.42
Tobacco.....	—	41,800.06
Fines.....	—	1,000.00
Interest.....	—	1,451.47
Total.....	—	258,586.72

CHASCO MUS.

DIAMOND JUBILEE REJOICINGS.

On the 22nd inst. the British colony here and a large number of their descendants assembled at the Manse at 11.30 a.m. After the band had played the Argentine Hymn, the Rev. Mr. Ferguson gave a short address regarding the praiseworthy object for which they had met, alluding to the good Queen Victoria, and her remarkable reign over so many millions of people scattered over the whole world. The band then played the Queen's Anthem, when a juvenile procession was formed, and all marched to the commodious Balneario, a favourite resort on holidays. Here they encountered a strong gale of wind, reminding some of "child November's surly blast" in their native land. Nevertheless all were thankful: it was the best day they had enjoyed for some time.

All the children gladly received the beautiful Jubilee medals which were generously granted by Messrs Grant and Sylvester of Buenos Aires, and marched with a lighter step with the medals glittering on their breasts, and the Argentine and British banners in front.

There was good cheer and shelter in the roomy restaurant, where abundance of tea and buns, etc., etc., was dispensed to all present. The children engaged in the races very heartily, and eagerly contested, in view of the valuable prizes to be accorded to winners.

The festival at the lake closed by the company joyously joining on singing the famous national song "Auld lang syne" to the strains of the band.

The day was fitly and pleasantly rounded off by a ball kindly given by Mrs. Robson in her spacious saloons—thus concluding a happy and memorable day in the annals of British settlers in old Chasco.

List of Prizetakers.

- Race of 100 yards for boys.
1st—John Cameron.
2nd—Henry Wilde.
80 yards:
1st—Hugh McCargo.
2nd—Oswald Allan.
50 yards:
1st—George Ower.
2nd—Ronald Moore.
Race of 100 yards for girls.
1st—Elena Chambers.
2nd—Christina Bates.
60 yards:
1st—Mary Donaldson.
2nd—Beatrice Bruce.
50 yards:
1st—Emmeline Allan.
2nd—Anita Carrigill.

Consolation races for the losers with Handicap.

- Nonan Allan.
Florence Bruce.
Mary Ellen Malone.

Scriblerus.

CAMPANA NOTES

THE DIAMOND JUBILEE

Scarcely had the beams of the bright morning sun fringed the horizon when his golden shafts of light on this morning of the 22nd inst., ere the salute of "91 guns" was fired in honour of the day which all true Britishers were about to celebrate in commemoration of the 60th anniversary of Queen Victoria's glorious reign, awakening those who had not yet shaken off the drowsy god to the fact that the day long-looked for had at last arrived on which they were to manifest their gladness and their loyalty in doing honour to this, the event of the 19th Century. The following is a synopsis of the day's proceedings which I trust will not prove uninteresting to your readers:

The morning was bright, and crisp with frost, and was the precursor of a splendid day. Campaña had put on holiday attire for the auspicious occasion, and profusely scattered over the town were to be seen floating to the breeze the Union Jack and the Argentine flag, while the offices, and Mechanic's Institute of the B.A. and E. Railway were gaily decorated with bunting and evergreens, the British Ensign and the Argentine flag floating respectively from the four corners of the roof of the edifice. Across the street was erected a triumphal arch from which was suspended brightly coloured lamps, which at night had a very brilliant effect. The band of 20 performers from Buenos Aires played from a stand constructed for the purpose in front of the offices. It being a general holiday at the Railway works here, where are employed upwards of 500 men, there was a large number of spectators, which added still more animation to the scene.

The rainy weather of the week previous prevented the carrying out of the original programme, and the idea of going down to Granadero to witness the celebration of this disappointment proved a blessing in disguise, as a more enjoyable day could not have been spent than that which it was our privilege to participate in. The Reading-Room of the Institute was converted into a large dining-hall, tastefully adorned with flags, conspicuous being that which is dear to the heart of all true Britishers. Here was spread a bounteous display of tea and cakes and sweetmeats for the delectation of the younger portion of the community, of whom about 150 sat down to partake, and to which they did ample justice. Prior to the tea, athletic sports were indulged in, for which there were some very beautiful and, in some instances, costly prizes provided.

After tea, all adjourned, with their parents and friends, to the Lecture Hall adjoining where Professor Swertegray gave a performance of prestidigitation and Hypnotism, interspersed with acrobatic feats by himself and two children, which, added to the comicities of the clown, who was grotesquely attired and very amusing (though, between ourselves, not a patch on our own Frank), the afternoon passed pleasantly and all too quickly for the youngsters. At the close of the performance, Mr. Pearce distributed the prize to the successful competitors in the sports; and after distributing 100 commemorative medals to the children the highly mysterious of the "bran-tub" were brought to light, each child drawing therefrom a suitable toy, 180 of which had been stowed away for their benefit. At 4.30 p.m. all separated, after singing "God save the Queen!" the elder portion of the community to meet again at 7 o'clock in the same building.

Precisely at 7.30 p.m. 150 guests sat down to a sumptuous banquet. The tables are placed horse-shoe fashion, being presided over by Mr. H. Pearce, Locomotive Superintendent. On his right was Señor Dozo, the popular Comandante of Campaña. The Intendente was unable to be present, owing to illness. Señor Luigi Minetti was also present. The proceedings opened by the band playing the Argentine National Anthem, after which the English National Anthem was sung, which was received with all honours.

9 p.m. Mr. Pearce arose and proposed the toast of "The Land we live in," coupling with it the President of the Republic, to which Sr. Dozo responded in graceful terms. Mr. Pearce then delivered a glowing panegyric on her Majesty Queen Victoria, which was most enthusiastically received.

An adjournment was then made to the Lecture-Room, where a programme had been arranged composed of speeches, singing, recitation, interspersed with a similar performance, slightly modified, to that given in the early part of the day, from Professor Swertegray and his company.

Mr. Pearce was unanimously voted to the chair, and he called upon the respective performers as their names appeared on the programme. Those who helped to enliven the evening—besides the many charming ladies who graced the gathering by their presence—were: Miss Hunter, Barnes, Mine, Lovers, Morton, Brown, and Lawrence. There were other names on the programme, but the lateness of the hour of closing prevented them taking part. Mr. H. Martin gave a stirring patriotic address on the theme of the day, which was enthusiastically received and vociferously applauded.

Before separating—at 1.30 a.m.—Mr. Pearce proposed the health of Señor Minetti, coupling with it the nation he represented, to which he responded on behalf of Italy and the Italians. The band played some selections at intervals, and after the National Anthems of Argentina, Italy, and our own, the assembly sang "God save the Queen," and with three hearty and prolonged cheers, which awakened the echoes of the farther banks of the river Paraná, all departed to their respective dwellings with hearty good wishes and blessings upon her whom it is their proud privilege to call their Queen.

I am pleased to be able to state that the four who met with the accident in the early morning are progressing favourably.

Yours truly, Clontarf.

Campaña, June 25th '97.

SCIENCE NOTES.

"GARRAPATAS" OR TICKS.

Perhaps it might not be unadvisable to explain the true object of these "science notes." They are written with the object of affording the readers of the STANDARD accurate information on the subjects on which they treat, so far as such information can be compressed into the limits of a short article, so that those who read them may be "up to date" upon some of the very interesting and often important questions which come within the range of the scientific observer. If at times the articles extend beyond the limits of the naturalist's sphere, this extension is due to the desire to make them as complete as possible; and if I can make my articles more complete, more interesting, or more accurate by references to authorities, I shall not hesitate to do so, even at the risk of being taunted with getting my information from books rather than from my inner consciousness. Having in some previous papers shown that, according to the most modern and most reliable authorities, there is a close connection between "Tristeza" and ticks or "garrapatas" as they are called in many parts of Spanish America, a few words about ticks may not be uninteresting.

Ticks belong to that otherwise very harmful and very unpleasant section of the animal kingdom at the head of which stand the Spiders and Scorpions, and amongst the rank and file of which are the "bicho Colorado," the "sarña" (or scab mite), and the unmentionable "itch mite." So that ticks are certainly found amongst a very bad lot of acquaintances. Unfortunately, their own reputation is not any better than that of their "parientes."

They are "Parasites," and of the worst type, bloodsuckers. They are found on all domestic and very many wild animals, and unlike the majority of parasites, they are not very exclusive in their attachments. Most species of animals have their special parasites which are true to them and do not care to leave them for others. The dog flea wears a different kind of collar from that worn by the cat flea; and the human flea wears no collar at all. But, although ticks have special attachments, they are not very exclusive, and the dog tick is frequently found on sheep and cattle, and in the miniature stages upon hares, rabbits and similar animals. There are two distinct kinds of "ticks." In one kind (Ixodes) the "head" is at the front end of the body. In the other kind (Argas) the "head" is below the body, almost in the centre of the under side. I have put the words "ticks" and "head" in inverted commas, because the tick has no true head. The part so called usually is really a rostrum or beak. This rostrum is a moveable organ, which contains the apparatus possessed by the tick for making an incision into the body of the host and for extracting its blood. This apparatus consists of a pair of toothed mandibles which are brought together to form a pointed weapon for the purpose of making an opening into the skin. When this opening is made, the two parts are pressed apart and hook themselves into the flesh, leaving room for the introduction of a curious composite organ, called the maxillary lip or dart. This latter organ is armed with a varying number of rows of recurved teeth or hooks, so numerous in their grasp that it is almost impossible to remove a tick from its nest without either pulling off the rostrum of the tick or bringing away with the tick a tiny piece of flesh attached to the dart lip. It is by the number and arrangement of teeth in this organ that the ticks are recognized, rather than by colour, which often changes very much during life.

The female tick is oviparous and lays a large number of eggs in the grass. These eggs issue from a small orifice just below the rostrum or beak, although, excluded one at a time; they are piled up by the tick on the "top of her head" or

to speak more scientifically around the front margin of the body and over the rostrum. When all are exuded the tick leaves them in the grass to mature, and she herself, having practically emptied herself of her whole inside in the performance of her maternal duties, becomes a flat, shrunken object to whom life is of no further use, and she accordingly dies. The laying of the eggs may extend over several weeks.

After a short period, the eggs are hatched and the young larval ticks come forth. At this time, like mites, they have only six legs. They can live for a long time, for many months even, without food; but as a rule, they seize the first opportunity of attaching themselves to some passing dog, sheep, horse or cow, whose blood they suck. They then change into a "nymph," as naturalists very unpoetically call the intermediate stage between a larva and a perfect insect or mite, when that stage is an active one, and not in the form of a pupa or chrysalis. The nymphs have eight legs and are soon transformed into the true sexual male and female ticks. During these transformations the colour changes so that it is by no means unusual to find ticks of the same species of different colours. The female, when she fixes herself to her host comes to stay, and when she has sucked her fill, her body becomes extremely distended and appears, sometimes like a large coffee bean, at other times like the seed of the castor oil plant (Ricini) and even, in some species, as in one which is found on cattle in Brazil, the length of three quarters of an inch.

When the female has drunk her fill and her body has become to all intents and purposes an egg sac, she voluntarily quits her host and falls among the grass, where she lays her eggs. The process of egg-laying is sometimes accompanied by a temporary change of colour, a chocolate coloured female become purple and so on; but this colour reappears on any intermission of the egg laying.

Ticks are essentially summer visitors, although adults are frequently found even in winter in this country, especially in the more northern, and therefore, warmer provinces. Mr. Methven recently forwarded me some forms, allied to, if not identical, with the dog tick, found in Santiago del Estero. They were in the full performance of their maternal duties, and laid their eggs in the match box in which they were confined.

There are several species of ticks found in Argentina. The species found in Santiago del Estero and some other parts, is almost exactly like the seed of the castor oil plant in size, colour and markings, but other species are chocolate coloured and others are white.

The name "garrapatas" is common throughout Spanish America from Mexico, southwards. Its derivation is too obvious to need explanation. The old Greek naturalist Aristotle called them "Cypræ hæstes," or dog tormentors, but their usual name now-a-days is "ticks" or "tiques." Man is by no means free from the attacks of these creatures, and many cases are recorded of serious results arising from their bites. Usually, in animals they do little harm and do not appear to trouble their hosts; but occasionally they produce very severe losses, especially among lambs and other young animals, and even among adult cattle heavy losses have been experienced owing to the attacks of the larger species of ticks. I am of course referring to actual losses due to the ticks themselves and not to losses indirectly due to them, as in the case of "cris-teza."

At the present time Drs. Even and Sivori and other competent observers are engaged in studying the best methods of getting rid of the "garrapatas," and probably, as the importance of the question has been recognized, some practical result will be obtained. The difficulty is that methods which answer perfectly in small "potreros" and with tame animals, break down at once when applied on a large estancia with wild cattle.

A. Stuart Pennington.

San Fernando, 19th June 1897.

General News.

TUESDAY

"God save the Queen! This patriotic cry to Heaven echoes all round the earth to-day; and in no part of Her Majesty's vast dominions is it more sincere or heart-felt than amongst her small knot of subjects in the Argentine Republic, and in no foreign country on earth is the influence greater in comparison with their numbers. We join all our countrymen here in saying fervently, long may she reign still, in spite of her venerable age."

The numerous contributions on the occasion of the Jubilee to our famous Museum are reviving its old glories, but it is still far from being what it was. In an incautious moment of enthusiasm, as our older readers may remember, we allowed Sarmiento to send many of the priceless curiosities to the Cordoba Exhibition. We had no guile, we had no suspicion; but we know enough now of Cordoba's propensities to be careful about trusting even a copy of the STANDARD in that direction. Brief, we and our curiosities were for ever parted. The glass bottle that bore the imprint of an Argentine soldier's fingers—the cork-crow-steamer, one of the marvels of science, the skin of the crocodile that swallowed a certain missionary and his boots, the first and only handkerchief used by a "cacique," and other curiosities were yes, there is no other word for it—stolen. But there is no use crying over spilt milk. As we said, our Museum receives every day some fresh, or should we say ancient, contributions. Yesterday Mr. Rincón presented us with two copies of the *British Packet*, our lamented predecessor, of 1837. We have already acknowledged receipt of a gift copy of the *Sun*. Mr. Corrales has given us an embossed ticket issued as invitation to the Coronation of George IV. Our picture gallery, moreover, has been enriched with several photographic views of the port-works by Engineer Gonzalez, to whom we return our best thanks. Mr. Gonzalez is never seen without his camera, and we must say that he is an excellent photographer.

The terrible accident to the popular United States Consul, Mr. E. L. Baker, spread consternation in English speaking circles yesterday. It came like a clap of thunder on us all. The British Hospital, where he lies, was besieged yesterday with anxious inquirers. We give in

another column details of this most lamentable event, which has cast a gloom on the Jubilee celebrations.

We have pleasure in announcing that the British Hospital has received the sum of 10,000 dollars left to it by the late lamented Don Miguel Duggan. We trust that, in recognition of this princely gift and to perpetuate the memory thereof, a large portrait of our old friend will be hung up in the hospital. There was no more kind-hearted man than he. The good he did was not buried with his bones.

THURSDAY.

It is reported that the Polar bear has escaped from his cage at Palermo and cannot be found. It is supposed that in consequence of the extremely cold weather, the poor animal has fancied himself in his native country, and, not finding any ice in his den, has gone in search of some.

We are most happy to say that Consul Baker was cheerful and better yesterday, and there are great hopes of his recovery. Telegrams from England and the United States arrived enquiring for the day of the United States Consular Corps. Dr. Jones, at Willis Baker, desires us to warmly thank the hosts of kind enquirers regarding his father's condition.

The New Chilian Minister, Mr. Walker Martinez, one of Chile's most distinguished diplomatists, presented his credentials to President Urribi on Tuesday. The speeches were extremely cordial, and Chile and Argentina appear to be now the best friends in the world.

The Victoria Convalescent Home for ever. The preparations for the grand Ball, "The Grand Jubilee Ball," continue on the same gigantic scale. Our esteemed and most worthy friend, Don Adolfo Bullrich has promised every camera that can be found in his lovely gardens, and other flowers galore; the Intendente has also given instructions that the Municipal gardens are to supply all the plants the Hall will hold, and Mr. Thays, the Director of Parks and Paseos will take charge of the decorations, which will be of a surprising and novel character. Messrs. Basset Freres, the well-known horticulturalists, have offered a magnificent show of hothouse plants in full bloom, whilst our Montevidean friends are sending a special lot of camellias &c. &c. to complete the adornment of Prince George's beautiful Hall in the Calle Cuyo. Also the Ministers of the Interior and Finance have signified their intention of attending with their families, and although the invitation list remains open this week, we would remind our subscribers it is well to send round to the Secretary's Office, Avenida de Mayo 645, as quickly as possible, before the Committee be forced to slap on an extra charge for the remaining tickets.

The latest news from the other side of Jordan about Dr. Sanarelli and his yellow fever bacillus is that Dr. Quesada, who offered himself as a victim, is already suffering from a lesion of the cholera, the result of a previous experiment with the cholera microbe, which would make any attack of yellow fever specially dangerous to him, and probably fatal.

FRIDAY

"The Jubilee is over; 'gracias a Dios,' and 'God save the Queen.'" Such was the general exclamation in English-speaking circles yesterday. Who can again say that Britishers "take their pleasures sadly"; they disproved this during the "Sixty Years Reign" racket here and in all other places where they reside on this planet of which they own a pretty considerable part. The weather was a happy and delightful yesterday; but St. John kept his traditional "veranito" in his pocket. The news from India, (see telegrams) was an ugly note in the Jubilee concert. The official opening of the Madero Port was the event of the day, and we give full details of the racket in another column. From rheumatic Europe there wasn't much news of interest. Strange to say, there were no accidents in London on Wednesday owing to the overcrowded state of the streets than on Tuesday, the Jubilee day; and the Cabbies caused most of them. Some of them proved fatal. During the fetes, the Princess of Naples was the favourite with both populace and aristocracy, she is so "simpatica" and pretty. The peace negotiations between Greece and Turkey are in the same stick-in-the mud state. The Russian Bear is quietly massing his troops near the Balkans, and "Polix" Austria is getting a trifle alarmed.

Our hard-up Chilian friends are fast edging towards Shipplasters again. The Government has presented to Congress two financial projects. The one provides for the issue, with the intervention of the Government, of fully guaranteed convertible bank notes, and the other provides for the disposal of the surplusage of the Conversion Fund!

Our breeds wants; and go-ahead Bahia Blanca is now experiencing the truth of this politico-economic saw. The sanitary arrangements of the place are of the very worst, and drainage and water-works on a scientific scale will soon be a problem for the future Argentine Liverpool to solve.

SATURDAY

The venerable and illustrious General Mitre is 77 years old to-day, and will be the object of several affectionate demonstrations. The STANDARD joins them heartily in spirit, wishing the distinguished patriot, statesman, and author many happy returns of the day.

A husband and wife, with a Spanish name, were yesterday arrested by the police on the charge of having beaten to death a little Indian girl, aged eight, whom they retained, presumably, as a servant. It is very painful that such an accusation should be even possible, and reminds us what absolutely heartless wretches there are in this fair world. It is greatly to be feared that the vilest system of slavery, so common in our midst, allows room for many similar instances of brutal treatment to defenceless children.

Speaker Gully lost no time in answering the Jubilee congratulations of the Argentine Senate. On Thursday General Roca received the following telegram from his Excellency Señor Julio A. Roca, President of the Senate: "I had the honour of communicating to the House of Commons yesterday Your Excellency's courteous and sympathetic telegram, and in the name of the House I beg to thank the Senate for the gratifying assurance of its friendly

interest in our national festival.—W. C. Gully, Speaker of the House of Commons.—London, July 24."

Gracious! The presents received by Her Majesty on her Jubilee from foreign sovereigns, Princes etc., were of a value of over £800,000 stig! These gifts are principally jewels, furs and porcelain of the rarest and finest to be found or made on earth. It is a big addition to Her Majesty's already enormous collection of personal treasures with which the State has nothing to do.

"Ho! la!" A colonel in the army named Gonzalez and another gentleman named Clementino (He is now Clement in-oh!) have been clapped into quod by the Rio court for five and four years respectively for, as Directors, having caused the smash of a boom bank called the "Banco Territorial y Mercantil de Minas." What special kind of irregularity the two worthies were guilty of this deponent knoweth not but, judging by their sentences, it must have been pretty stiffish. It is good to see that there are still Judges in Brazil!—we mean in Brazil.

SUNDAY.

The sports and pastimes for to-day, readers, are the same old leg of mutton and trimmings and you must know them off by heart by this time. The jubilant week closes as dusk is ditchwater yesterday, all people with zoos or prides of self being utterly disgusted with the Gold eagle, whose back-bone seems to have given way completely. The best news of yesterday was the growing wish for peace in Montevideo; and some sixteen Deputies have taken the lead in the matter. The naval review at Spithead yesterday was a great success in spite of the sea being very rough. That favorite River Plate liner the R. M. S. Danube had the honour of carrying the Diplomatic Corps on the great occasion. The Queen did not go. The Turkey-Greece question of peace is still dragging along in an apparently hopeless state of muddle, and will do so till some Power or Powers throw the drums, fiddles and trombones in the Concert to the three D's and "speak out" to his tricky Sublimity the Sultan.

Dock No. 4 with its many warships bids fair to rival Palermo as a fashionable promenade; yesterday afternoon it was again crowded by the fair sex, who were inspecting the different men-o'-war. There was a dance on board H. M. S. "Baagie," attended by a numerous gathering of the English colony. On the U. S. S. "Castine" Captain and Mrs. Berry received. The list of ladies present from the American, English and Spanish colonies is far too long for our columns. We may however mention Mesdames Domenech, Sutphen, Ray, Ballard, Deacon, etc., etc. interest was excited by the spectacle of the entire crew going through their calisthenic exercises. Preparations are under way for a ball on the 4th of July which will rank as one of the social events of the season.

A proposal has reached us which savours somewhat of an "atentado" on our journalistic dignity. Shall the cry of Old Clo' Old Clo' be heard in our Court? It is suggested that in view of the fact that a great many people have cast-off clothes which they hesitate to dispose of, whilst many poor people are in want of warm clothing, a systematic collection of old winter-clothing should be made for distribution by some benevolent society. It is suggested that those who are willing to contribute should within a stated period send to the STANDARD office a list in duplicate of the articles, sufficiently explicit to ensure recognition. If on the expiration of the term a sufficient quantity of clothing should have been promised the collection would be proceeded with. The collector would take both lists, one of which he would give up receipted to the contributor. The latter might then send this receipt accompanied by 10 or 20 cents as a contribution towards the expenses of collecting, to the STANDARD office. This receipt would serve as a check on the articles delivered by the collector. There is an opportunity for some charitable disposed person to come forward to run the show.

The 350 Blanco filibusters were at last set at liberty yesterday, with the exception of the five or six leaders. They have paid dearly for their capture of the Venus and Montevideo; but at any rate should be thankful to have escaped the miseries of war.

Of the two "enfermos distinguidos" about whom our readers are anxious, Dr. Eduardo Costa and Consul Baker, the former was still in the same uncertain condition yesterday, and the latter progressing most favourably.

The ladies of the Boys' Orphanage beg to thank the following gentlemen for their kind donations:—Barclay, Macintosh and Co. 2 pieces of calico and 15 doz. thread; J. and J. Drysdale, 2 cases out-lamps and kitchen utensils; Mr. Hodson, 2 lamps; Moore and Tudor, 1 case kerseys; C. Zander, 10 doz. handkerchiefs; C. Drab-ble and Carlyle, samples 2 shawls and 2 doz. handkerchiefs; A. Friend, 17 pair stockings and 2 blankets; Messrs Tomás Drysdale and Co., large assortment of garment implements.

More Thespian Jollification! The B.A. D.C. will be to the fore on Thursday night next in Prince George's Hall (That Hall now in such tremendous demand that there is danger of its wearing out, and becoming prematurely old; the shareholders must be making a fortune), with Gilbert's three act comedy "Tom Cobb, or Fortune's Toy." The cast (not 'caste' as printed in the programme. We cast this mistake on the broad and cast-iron shoulders of the two P's, the proof reader and the printer) is composed of Miss E. Graham Pilgrim, J. T. Leitch, C. C. Cox, J. A. Warden, Messrs Mulvaney, D. Graham Pilgrim, J. W. Taylor, S. Francis, W. Kitch, and D. King. Applications for visitors and family tickets should be made in writing, and delivered at the Secretary's Office not later than Monday 25th (28th) evidently, June instant. Applications in person, or at the Secretary's private address, will not be admitted except in extreme cases.

Commercial News.

MONDAY.

Positions have not changed an iota on "Change." The market is dead-stuck, and what with to-morrow a holiday in British circles, and the 24th a holiday officially, the week is so honey-combed that there is no probability of any development, till the

liquidation draws on, which, in view of the total absence of all speculation, means paralysis. The Bolsa is generally the liveliest place in town; if there is no news, the brokers set their wits to work and knock out something; if there is no real fighting going on, they can always work out a good sham battle. But a 20 cents difference spread over a month is enough to quench the enthusiasm of a muddler, or snuff out the bumptious indifference of a guttersnipe, and the Bolsa, the temple of Mammon, the "leus ex machina," is a cipher reduced to impotence by the pride of circumstances. There is positively not enough of interest in anybody or anything to hang a discussion on. Everything is at a dead, monotonous stand-still. Stagnation holds the market enthralled.

WEDNESDAY.

The month is gliding by, the liquidation is now well within hail, but still there is no sign of any move in the market, not even the twitch in the facial muscles that would precede the disturbing elements coming into conflict. The bulls guard a momentary advantage in hoisting the opening rate at 296, but it was so very short-lived, that almost without an effort the price fell back to close at 295.50 sellers, being done after the hour at 295.20. For dates there is total lack of interest. Stocks were very quiet, and the ring and hall almost deserted, the monotony of business having tired out patience all round. In the hall a little politics is talked, and there were rumours of a fresh failure, said to be important, but things are just dead slow and will keep so right on till about August. The sharp, clear weather has had a good effect on spirits (non-alcoholic) dispelling anxiety on the locust head, as, if it keeps on, the plague will be driven back and held off till too late to do any harm, to the wheat at least. The outlook was not promising in this regard. With the damp, mild weather the locusts had come on in large arrays, a Macedonian phalanx being reported in the neighbourhood of Concepcion del Uruguay, whilst in other districts of Entre Rios and Santa Fé they were also pretty thick and bad, but the frosts will soon clear them out effectually and do a deal of good in general by killing off the numberless parasites engendered by a soft, unnatural temperature. The estancieros are all doing splendidly, reporting camps in first rate order and stock fat, well able to stand and take the advantage of a spell of bracing cold, so that things on the whole could not be working out better than at present. Business is slow in general, and that is the only unhealthy feature.

FRIDAY.

The mass has begun to move, slowly and heavily, painfully almost, but it is moving, praise be to—the fine, cold weather which has frozen off the locusts, the approaching liquidation and the increased certainty of Roca being the only candidate. These are really the factors of the situation, though from a superficial standpoint it would seem that the shaking-off of the lethargy and climbing down of the quotations were simply the result of the backwardward beginning to take shape. It is so evidently, but what does the backwardward spring from? Clearly from the promise of a good hard winter, large crops, and every prospect of general well-being. The effects of the commercial depression are beginning to wear off, and though it would hardly be correct to suppose that the market is actually discounting a prospective prosperity and possible crops, practically it amounts to that, since the clip has to be taken into account as well as the wheat, maize, linseed, etc. Taking things all round, it must be confessed that if they have been pretty bad they have not been nearly so black as anticipated, which shows the wonderful vitality of the country, even under circumstances as adverse as we are ever likely to see them. We have had almost everything except war or revolution to contend with, mischievous crops, cattle plagues, bad wool, and commerce cracking. Still we have pulled through all, if not without turning a hair, at least very successfully, and what wonder that gold should begin to break with the prospects brightening. The crisis after all never seemed to strike very deeply, never got at the working classes, hardly did more than crush off the parasitical shoots that an abusive credit system had grafted on to commerce; these have fallen away, and but that the Centro Comercio is still inquiring into causes and results, there is little, at all events to outward appearance, to shew any strain, much less dislocation or rupture. We have it true, a couple of dozen business houses in moratorium, but they are sound at bottom and will pull through. The sugar business perhaps has really struck the reef, but that was bound to come, fair or foul, and the sound part of it will come off all right, relieved from the top-hammer. The gold market thus has begun to wake up, and though the real stir may not be just yet, it is not very far off.

SATURDAY.

Gold was still moving to-day at the first hour, and going with a swing, as the rush to sell was so overpowering that the brokers smashed away at any price in the hurry to get orders before the wheel took a further turn and outstripped limits. The anemia had vanished, the lethargy was gone. The market broke away completely, and rates came banging down with a rattle and energy that shook the very Bolsa; and he stood off, whilst the cataract boiled. Bang, rattle, whizz was the order of the day. The mass struggled and surged, the quotations collapsed. Before many had passed, here there was a slight pause, a feeble rally, and the rate left off at the clang of the bell 285.50 buyers. But it was a momentary lull. Fresh brokers hurried in, the excitement revived, and half an hour afterwards gold was selling at 287.60 cash and 287 end of August. To say that the market has been staggered by this tremendous break-away is to put it feebly. Even the optimists were totally unprepared for such a collapse, but it turns out now that from certain quarters steadily placed forces have been slowly and tap which was opened full and the flood let on. Gold is, therefore, tottering to a fall. At what price it will liquidate now, even with a couple of days only to go, is difficult to say, but the impression is,

that the fall is barely started, which means that we are steering straight for 250. For here we are in midwinter when gold should naturally be on the rise, and it is slumping. Last year we had precisely the same thing. It is merely history repeating itself. But we have gone through a good deal since then, which has purified the atmosphere and stamped the conviction that the vitality of the country is superior to everything. It is this that is hammering down the premium, this and the solution of the Presidential Question. Some people think it is the weight of London opinion at work. Perhaps it is, for London opinion has a very stout back.

There was no lack of metal in the gold business of the first hour. For a Saturday the \$39,200 dollars planked down for cash was nothing extraordinary, but requirements were meagre and the supply ample, which set the ball going. Once the bulls found the ground quaking, they took alarm. No price was too cheap for them to cover, and as the alarm grew the gold came piling on for all dates. Every sale marked a fall. The price opened at 291.50 to close at 288.50, and the brokers, quite soft and out of condition from the dreary, paralysed time they have had of late, were quite worn out with excitement. Stocks of course were dull with gold so brisk and except a feeble spurt in Catalinas there was nothing of note.

If the gold tub is not actually rotten, there can be little question of its fundamental section being terribly shaken, as prices have dropped in the week nearly 3 points, which at the tail-end of a month's month is especially severe. At the second hour the slump was contained, and rates reacted slowly to 289, but they closed weak at 288.50, and there is every prospect of a further break-away on Monday. The total sold was close on three quarters of a million dollars, which for a Saturday evening is much over the average. Stocks were very quiet, but some round batches of National Cedulas were taken up at firm rates, which shows how the wind is setting. Catalinas also look like mending their quotations, but on the whole there is as yet very little inquiry in this line.

BOLSA QUOTATIONS.

AVERAGE OF GOLD PREMIUM.

Year.	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897
1885	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00
1886	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00
1887	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00
1888	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00
1889	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00
1890	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00
1891	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00
1892	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00
1893	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00
1894	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00
1895	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00
1896	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00
1897	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00

GOLD PREMIUM IN 1894, 1895, 1896 AND 1897.

Year.	1894	1895	1896	1897
1894	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00
1895	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00
1896	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00
1897	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00

SALES OF GOLD ON 'CHANGE.

Year.	1894	1895	1896	1897
1894	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00
1895	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00
1896	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00
1897	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00

DAILY AVERAGE OF GOLD SOLD ON 'CHANGE.

Year.	1894	1895	1896	1897
1894	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00
1895	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00
1896	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00
1897	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00

GOLD PREMIUM IN JUNE.

Year.	1894	1895	1896	1897
1894	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00
1895	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00
1896	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00
1897	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00

SALES OF GOLD DURING JUNE.

Year.	1894	1895	1896	1897
1894	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00
1895	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00
1896	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00
1897	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00

NATIONAL REVENUE.

BUENOS AYRES CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

Year.	1896	1897
1896	37.00	37.00
1897	37.00	37.00

MONTH OF JUNE.

Year.	1896	1897
1896	37.00	37.00
1897	37.00	37.00

URUGUAYAN REVENUE.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

Year.	1896	1897
1896	37.00	37.00
1897	37.00	37.00

BOLSA QUOTATIONS.

Year.	1896	1897
1896	37.00	37.00
1897	37.00	37.00

CEDULAS.

Year.	1896	1897
1896	37.00	37.00
1897	37.00	37.00

SHARES.

Year.	1896	1897
1896	37.00	37.00
1897	37.00	37.00

BOLSA QUOTATIONS.

Year.	1896	1897
1896	37.00	37.00
1897	37.00	37.00

BOLSA QUOTATIONS.

Year.	1896	1897
1896	37.00	37.00
1897	37.00	37.00

PRODUCE PRICES.

Year.	1896	1897
1896	37.00	37.00
1897	37.00	37.00

Year.	1896	1897
1896	37.00	37.00
1897	37.00	37.00

Year.	1896	1897
1896	37.00	37.00
1897	37.00	37.00

Year.	1896	1897
1896	37.00	37.00
1897	37.00	37.00

Year.	1896	1897
1896	37.00	37.00
1897	37.00	37.00

Year.	1896	1897
1896	37.00	37.00
1897	37.00	37.00

Year.	1896	1897
1896	37.00	37.00
1897	37.00	37.00

Year.	1896	1897
1896	37.00	37.00
1897	37.00	37.00

Year.	1896	1897
1896	37.00	37.00
1897	37.00	37.00

PLAZA ONCESETIMBRE MARKET.

Year.	1896	1897
1896	37.00	37.00
1897	37.00	37.00

Year.	1896	1897
1896	37.00	37.00
1897	37.00	37.00

Year.	1896	1897
1896	37.00	37.00
1897	37.00	37.00

Year.	1896	1897
1896	37.00	37.00
1897	37.00	37.00

Year.	1896	1897
1896	37.00	37.00
1897	37.00	37.00

Year.	1896	1897
1896	37.00	37.00
1897	37.00	37.00

Year.	1896	1897
1896	37.00	37.00
1897	37.00	37.00

Year.	1896	1897
1896	37.00	37.00
1897	37.00	37.00

Year.	1896	1897
1896	37.00	37.00
1897	37.00	37.00

CORRALES DE ABASTO.

Year.	1896	1897
1896	37.00	37.00
1897	37.00	37.00

Year.	1896	1897
1896	37.00	37.00
1897	37.00	37.00

Year.	1896	1897
1896	37.00	37.00
1897	37.00	37.00

Year.	1896	1897
1896	37.00	37.00
1897	37.00	37.00

Year.	1896	1897
1896	37.00	37.00
1897	37.00	37.00

Year.	1896	1897
1896	37.00	37.00
1897	37.00	37.00

Year.	1896	1897
1896	37.00	37.00
1897	37.00	37.00

Year.	1896	1897
1896	37.00	37.00
1897	37.00	37.00

Year.	1896	1897
1896	37.00	37.00
1897	37.00	37.00

BIRTHS.

Year.	1896	1897
1896	37.00	37.00
1897	37.00	37.00

Year.	1896	1897
1896	37.00	37.00
1897	37.00	37.00

Year.	1896	1897
1896	37.00	37.00
1897	37.00	37.00

Year.	1896	1897
1896	37.00	37.00
1897	37.00	37.00

Year.	1896	1897
1896	37.00	37.00
1897	37.00	37.00

Year.	1896	1897
1896	37.00	37.00
1897	37.00	37.00

Year.	1896	1897
1896	37.00	37.00
1897	37.00	37.00

Year.	1896	1897
1896	37.00	37.00
1897	37.00	37.00

Year.	1896	1897
1896	37.00	37.00
1897	37.00	37.00

DEATHS.

Year.	1896	1897
1896	37.00	37.00
1897	37.00	37.00

Year.	1896	1897
1896	37.00	37.00
1897	37.00	37.00

Year.	1896	1897
1896	37.00	37.00
1897	37.00	37.00

Year.	1896	1897
1896	37.00	37.00
1897	37.00	37.00

Year.	1896	1897
1896	37.00	37.00
1897	37.00	37.00

Year.	1896	1897
1896	37.00	37.00
1897	37.00	37.00

Year.	1896	1897
1896	37.00	37.00
1897	37.00	37.00

Year.	1896	1897
1896	37.00	37.00
1897	37.00	37.00

Year.	1896	1897
1896	37.00	37.00
1897	37.00	37.00

PRINCIPAL ARGENTINE EXPORTS.

	WOOL				WHEAT				MAIZE				LIVE STEERS				LIVE SHEEP			
	QUANTITY		VALUE		QUANTITY		VALUE		QUANTITY		VALUE		NUMBER		VALUE		NUMBER		VALUE	
	1896	1897	1896	1897	1896	1897	1896	1897	1896	1897	1896	1897	1896	1897	1896	1897	1896	1897	1896	1897
January	28,813	33,124	5,416,875	6,238,700	74,366	19,951	1,710,432	642,433	92,049	52,574	966,513	693,088	35,658	25,677	678,486	470,286	55,820	44,008	165,971	182,009
February	28,813	33,124	5,416,875	6,238,700	74,366	19,951	1,710,432	642,433	92,049	52,574	966,513	693,088	35,658	25,677	678,486	470,286	55,820	44,008	165,971	182,009
March	28,813	33,124	5,416,875	6,238,700	74,366	19,951	1,710,432	642,433	92,049	52,574	966,513	693,088	35,658	25,677	678,486	470,286	55,820	44,008	165,971	182,009
1st Quarter	86,439	99,374	16,250,625	18,881,100	223,100	59,854	5,131,297	1,927,300	276,147	157,725	2,899,540	2,081,949	105,175	77,032	2,035,459	1,410,850	165,961	132,000	497,913	566,027
April	13,639	10,750	3,373,239	3,947,000	77,892	13,212	1,846,057	896,000	60,777	29,500	971,319	295,000	50,538	12,000	694,163	860,000	45,001	42,138	134,997	125,000
May	13,639	10,750	3,373,239	3,947,000	77,892	13,212	1,846,057	896,000	60,777	29,500	971,319	295,000	50,538	12,000	694,163	860,000	45,001	42,138	134,997	125,000
June	13,639	10,750	3,373,239	3,947,000	77,892	13,212	1,846,057	896,000	60,777	29,500	971,319	295,000	50,538	12,000	694,163	860,000	45,001	42,138	134,997	125,000
2nd Quarter	40,918	32,250	10,123,717	11,841,000	233,676	40,036	5,538,171	2,688,000	181,931	88,500	3,913,957	1,285,000	151,615	36,000	2,082,480	2,580,000	135,002	126,374	404,991	375,000
Total six months	127,357	102,374	26,374,342	30,722,100	456,776	100,000	10,669,468	5,615,300	548,479	275,725	7,813,497	3,366,949	256,790	120,000	4,117,450	5,450,850	300,963	298,372	937,901	1,066,000
July	3,635	3,635	618,055	618,055	12,456	12,456	1,710,432	642,433	190,433	190,433	1,710,432	642,433	24,335	24,335	418,450	418,450	39,074	39,074	117,218	117,218
August	3,635	3,635	618,055	618,055	12,456	12,456	1,710,432	642,433	190,433	190,433	1,710,432	642,433	24,335	24,335	418,450	418,450	39,074	39,074	117,218	117,218
September	3,635	3,635	618,055	618,055	12,456	12,456	1,710,432	642,433	190,433	190,433	1,710,432	642,433	24,335	24,335	418,450	418,450	39,074	39,074	117,218	117,218
3rd Quarter	10,907	10,907	1,854,165	1,854,165	37,368	37,368	5,131,297	1,927,300	571,301	571,301	5,131,297	1,927,300	72,105	72,105	1,255,350	1,255,350	117,218	117,218	351,454	351,454
Total nine months	138,264	113,281	28,228,507	32,576,265	494,144	137,368	11,614,868	6,542,600	1,119,780	1,142,626	11,126,599	4,284,249	228,895	228,895	5,373,800	5,373,800	418,184	418,184	1,285,456	1,285,456
October	6,955	6,955	1,393,000	1,393,000	18,000	18,000	2,430,000	960,000	138,530	138,530	2,430,000	960,000	7,821	7,821	234,630	234,630	21,980	21,980	65,967	65,967
November	14,526	14,526	2,905,200	2,905,200	10,464	10,464	1,410,432	564,173	138,530	138,530	1,410,432	564,173	6,476	6,476	194,180	194,180	19,808	19,808	59,694	59,694
December	27,864	27,864	5,603,200	5,603,200	8,782	8,782	1,170,432	468,000	128,047	128,047	1,170,432	468,000	39,347	39,347	741,440	741,440	51,456	51,456	155,895	155,895
4th Quarter	49,355	49,355	9,891,400	9,891,400	37,855	37,855	5,131,297	1,927,300	571,301	571,301	5,131,297	1,927,300	72,105	72,105	1,255,350	1,255,350	117,218	117,218	351,454	351,454
Total twelve months	187,619	152,636	38,120,000	42,467,665	532,000	532,000	12,830,027	6,542,600	1,570,517	1,570,517	15,994,656	6,251,549	382,539	382,539	6,543,650	6,543,650	512,016	512,016	1,596,056	1,596,056
Total 1895	201,000	201,000	31,000,000	31,000,000	1,010,000	1,010,000	19,500,000	7,720,000	772,000	772,000	10,200,000	4,080,000	408,000	408,000	7,000,000	7,000,000	450,000	450,000	1,300,000	1,300,000
Total 1896	123,000	123,000	28,500,000	28,500,000	1,600,000	1,600,000	27,100,000	55,000	55,000	55,000	1,050,000	220,000	220,000	220,000	4,500,000	4,500,000	450,000	450,000	1,300,000	1,300,000
Total 1897	155,000	155,000	44,016,000	44,016,000	470,000	470,000	14,700,000	440,000	440,000	440,000	8,600,000	125,500	125,500	125,500	2,000,000	2,000,000	40,000	40,000	170,000	170,000

	SHEEPSKINS				FLOUR				LINSEED				DRY HIDES				FROZEN WETHERS			
	QUANTITY		VALUE		QUANTITY		VALUE		QUANTITY		VALUE		QUANTITY		VALUE		QUANTITY		VALUE	
	1896 Tons	1897 Tons	1896 \$ gold	1897 \$ gold	1896 Tons	1897 Tons	1896 \$ gold	1897 \$ gold	1896 Tons	1897 Tons	1896 \$ gold	1897 \$ gold	1896 Tons	1897 Tons	1896 \$ gold	1897 \$ gold	1896 Tons	1897 Tons	1896 \$ gold	1897 \$ gold
January	2,430	2,190	267,333	219,016	4,295	5,194	150,333	311,687	40,899	42,391	1,227,000	1,271,727	1,481	1,827	429,333	548,285	3,824	3,291	153,000	129,268
February	2,430	2,190	267,333	219,016	4,295	5,194	150,333	311,687	40,899	42,391	1,227,000	1,271,727	1,481	1,827	429,333	548,285	3,824	3,291	153,000	129,268
March	2,431	2,190	267,334	219,017	4,296	5,196	150,334	311,687	40,900	42,391	1,227,000	1,271,728	1,481	1,829	429,334	548,285	3,825	3,293	153,000	129,270
1st Quarter	7,291	6,570	802,500	637,049	12,886	15,584	451,000	935,081	122,698	127,173	3,681,000	3,815,182	4,443	5,483	1,288,000	1,644,795	11,473	9,995	459,000	387,506
April	2,383	2,000	262,166	200,000	4,814	2,981	173,833	119,000	30,910	7,700	927,333	281,000	930	2,600	242,333	789,000	3,829	6,900	153,000	260,000
May	2,383	1,787	262,166	179,000	4,814	5,476	173,833	200,000	30,910	9,070	927,333	272,000	920	2,782	242,333	885,000	3,829	8,779	153,000	260,000
June	2,384	.....	262,168	.....	4,814	.....	173,834	.....	30,912	.....	927,334	.....	921	.....	242,334	.....	3,831	.....	153,000	142,000
2nd Quarter	7,150	.....	786,500	.....	14,442	.....	520,000	.....	92,732	.....	2,782,000	.....	2,761	.....	727,000	.....	11,489	.....	459,000	.....
Total six months	14,441	.....	1,588,500	.....	27,328	.....	971,000	.....	215,430	.....	6,463,000	.....	7,204	.....	2,015,000	.....	22,962	.....	918,000	.....
July	2,615	.....	287,833	.....	4,980	.....	184,333	.....	7,141	.....	102,815	.....	2,290	.....	705,333	.....	2,908	.....	116,333	.....
August	2,615	.....	287,833	.....	4,980	.....	184,333	.....	7,141	.....	102,815	.....	2,290	.....	705,333	.....	2,908	.....	116,333	.....
September	2,617	.....	287,834	.....	4,981	.....	184,334	.....	7,141	.....	102,816	.....	2,291	.....	705,334	.....	2,904	.....	116,334	.....
3rd Quarter	7,847	.....	863,500	.....	14,941	.....	568,000	.....	21,423	.....	308,446	.....	6,871	.....	2,116,000	.....	8,710	.....	349,000	.....
Total nine months	22,288	.....	2,452,000	.....	42,969	.....	1,524,000	.....	236,853	.....	6,771,446	.....	14,075	.....	4,131,000	.....	31,672	.....	1,267,000	.....
October	3,666	.....	408,000	.....	1,554	.....	78,168	.....	286	.....	8,800	.....	2,153	.....	645,000	.....	3,448	.....	161,231	.....
November	3,266	.....	335,994	.....	3,956	.....	197,800	.....	1,632	.....	27,120	.....	1,708	.....	512,400	.....	3,993	.....	151,374	.....
December	7,999	.....	850,061	.....	3,563	.....	149,596	.....	1,632	.....	48,960	.....	3,803	.....	1,310,705	.....	5,092	.....	224,600	.....
4th Quarter	14,631	.....	1,609,055	.....	9,473	.....	425,556	.....	2,822	.....	84,900	.....	7,794	.....	2,469,005	.....	13,433	.....	537,205	.....
Total twelve months	36,919	.....	4,061,055	.....	51,742	.....	1,949,556	.....	239,675	.....	6,856,106	.....	21,839	.....	6,000,000	.....	45,105	.....	1,804,205	.....
Total 1895	34,000	.....	3,712,000	.....	54,000	.....	1,880,000	.....	276,000	.....	8,800,000	.....	27,700	.....	8,950,000	.....	41,900	.....	1,675,000	.....
Total 1896	37,000	.....	4,060,000	.....	41,000	.....	1,020,000	.....	104,500	.....	3,600,000	.....	36,500	.....	7,050,000	.....	30,500	.....	1,880,000	.....
Total 1897	25,600	.....	4,200,000	.....	38,000	.....	1,820,000	.....	72,200	.....	2,500,000	.....	No. 8,178,000	.....	8,500,000	.....	25,000	.....	2,000,000	.....
Total 1892	30,100	.....	8,600,000	.....	15,000	.....	1,020,000	.....	49,000	.....	2,550,000	.....	No. 2,850,000	.....	6,000,000	.....	25,500	.....	2,000,000	.....